The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897. NO. 3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon...	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. No. 3 Mail.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. No. 6. Mail.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 02	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14.	WEST. No. 12.	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11.	EAST No. 13.
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

The Industry of the Hen.

Pittsburg Times.

We have all heard the fable of the foolish man who, having a hen addicted to the laying of golden eggs, killed the fowl, thereby hoping to come into possession of a large quantity of gold, but who thereafter had neither any golden eggs nor any other kind. [The story says it was a goose, a bird proverbial for its lack of discretion, but the writer wants to write about the practical industry of the hen—the common every day hen—and employs the improbable fable of the silly goose simply as an introduction.] Since those fabulous days neither geese nor hens have been known to contribute to the maintenance of the gold reserve, but they have kept up a prodigious industry, and, although their cackling attracts little attention by the side of the noise that is made by some other industries, their product cuts a great figure in the aggregate yearly production of wealth by the nation, and the hen industry deserves to rank much higher than it does.

The hen is distinguised by humility and contentment. There are aristocratic hens, of course, who take prizes at poultry shows, and wear ribbons as an evidence of their superiority, but the ordinary American hen who furnishes a breakfast for her owner or yields him pin money every day, is content with almost any sort of treatment. She sleeps on a rail, furnishes her own bedding, hunts a good deal of her own living, and clucks contentedly whether her range be an 8x10 area in a city back yard or the ample space of a farm. The more generous her treatment the more profit she yields to her owner, but, given a fair chance, she will hustle for herself with considerable success, and pay an almost daily dividend, which can be added to the family income. There are thousands upon thousands who are now depending more or less upon her industry who would be eating very short rations indeed had they not enlisted her aid.

According to estimates based on the last census and on careful independent investigation, the hen of the United States produces no less than 1,141,000,000 dozens of eggs per year, and her total contribution to the wealth of the nation in twelve months amounts to $343,000,000. That means over $7 for every man, woman and child in the nation, and over $30 for every family. It will thus be seen that the hen, who is now so busily laying the foundations for Easter indigestion, is a very important figure in the commercial activity of the country, and that her departure from her sphere of activity would cause an aching void that would be hard to fill. Just now, perhaps, owing to the early development of Spring, the hen is somewhat overdoing the egg industry, which, while it is beneficial to the consumers, is not encouraging to the owners of the hens.

It is seldom that she has produced such an abundant supply for Easter as is the case this year. Eggs are going begging at and around 10 cents a dozen, and as they are a wholesome, nutritious and universally palatable food, our obligations to the hen are greater than usual. The hen is not doing this in the way of return for any unusually kind treatment on the part of her owners, nor because a greater amount than usual has been expended for her sustenance, but just because she is industrious and faithful, and always makes the best showing possible. The abundance of eggs is her tribute of thanks for a mild Winter and Spring during which she has been less of a charge upon her owner, has hustled more for herself and has increased her production.

Strange to say, poetry and art have largely neglected the hen and the egg while they have been assiduous in all ages in glorifying other wealth producers. Yet there are many of them that are always very much in evidence that are not nearly in the same class with her. The gain of wealth which we get from her equals three-fifths of that yielded by the mighty corn-fields of the country; she beats the wheat crop by almost $100,000,000, and the rye crop is but a little more than one-thirtieth of the value of her product. She can give King Cotton nearly $100,000,000 and beat him, and in the crop statistics hay, even with the aid of potatoes, does not cut a much greater figure. Tne products of the coal mines in this country are enormous and of vast importance, but the egg mines exceed them in yearly value by $167,000,000, and she can beat pig iron nearly three to one. As to gold, the mining of which attracts so much attention, it would take five times the product of the poultry yard, and, as for silver at 16 to 1, or any other ratio, the ratio of its value to hen fruit is as 1 to 5.

Great indeed is the hen, though her greatness is only partially recognized. One great point about about her, too, is that she is not affected by hard times. She never participates in calamity howling and never is affected by lack of confidence. Just now, in spite of the hesitation and halting of other industries, she is running full time, and yielding a greater output than ever, and she can be relied upon to keep up her part of the industry of this glorious country under any or all circumstances.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gaillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Wonderful Things That are Near.

The Philadelphia *Press* foreshadows the coming of the millenium as follows:

Flying is solved. The principle is known. A mechanical expedient is all that is needed to make it successful. Practical flight is to-day not more than five or ten years off.

A glow worm makes light with about one-hundredth part of the force used in ordinary artificial light. When men know how to make light as cheap, streets and homes will be as light as day for a mere fraction of what light now costs. This is near. Vacuum illumination without incandescence is already in full operation, and in a year or two should cut down the price of light to a sixth of its current cost, and in five or ten years light may be, like water, turned on in every house at will.

Compressed air has long been known to be the best way, theoretically, to store force for use in transportation. There is no waste and no deterioration. The need is a cheap and efficient motor to apply compressed air to transportation. If this can be done, first the trolley poles and wires will come down, next the horseless, compressed air motor carriage will do all the work of the city delivery.

When these come the only use for gas will be for cooking—if this is not done by electricity. Factories, also, before many years, will be run by transmitted electric power. This has begun to be done and in five or ten years will be completed, and the factory fire and boiler will be a thing of the past.

The city of the future, and no very distant future, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All movements will be on rail by silent air motors or by horseless carriages equally silent. All pavements will be asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is to-day. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. With no horses, no coal and no ashes, street dust and dirt will be reduced to a minimum. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance; houses be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water.

A city will be a pretty nice place to live in when the first twenty years of the twentieth century are passed.

—Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Fissures in the Earth.

A great upheavel of land, about which there is much speculation as to the cause, took place during a heavy storm a few nights ago on the farm of George White, south of Franklin, Pa. Acres of ground were torn up as though by deep plowing, while great fissures from two to four feet in width and many feet deep extend in all directions about the place. At one place there is a depression a quarter of a mile long and over twenty feet broad, in the form of a half circle. It had apparently been raised and then settled to a depth of nearly ten feet in places. At the time of the shock the houses in that vicinity were roughly shaken and the inmates badly frightened, but no one was injured. Many visitors have been attracted to the place, but none have been able to explain the upheavel.

—Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

WEALTH IN CORNSTALKS.

A Kentucky Man Proposes to Utilize the Waste Stalks in Manufacturing.

From the Washington Post.

It appears from recent publications that the cornstalk is about to be rescued from comparative inutility and converted into a valuable contributor to the general welfare.

In New England and some other sections of the North, where small corn is raised, the stalks have always been used for fodder. But in most of the Western and all of the Southern states only the leaves are thus used, the stalks being regarded as somewhat worse than useless, for they cumber the ground. Compared with the little yellow corn of the North, the great plant that bears that name in the West and South is like an oak tree beside a currant bush. But an enterprising resident of St. Louis, a Mr. Prater, has discovered by experiments of various kinds that there is great wealth in the despised and rejected stalks, even when denuded of their leaves or blades. This enterprising man has established at Owensboro, Ky., a plant for the utilization of this waste material. He asserts that the stripped stalks "can by proper manipulations be made to yield a variety of valuable products for which a market has already been established." Among the expected cornstalk products he mentions cellulose, celluloid, smokeless gunpowder, lacquer, cattle feed, roofing material, and a material that will answer every purpose of papier mache. Green stalks, he says, are rich in glucose, and will yield "a better quality and a finer sugar, with less expense, than can be made from the cane of Louisiana."

Mr. Prater carefully predicts the early arrival of the time when the stalks on every acre that has yielded a good crop of corn will be worth to the farmer $15 or more. That means hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Prater says of his enterprise at Owensboro that it will be so successful that mills for the manufacture of cornstalk products will be established all over the South, and that there will be ready sale for all cornstalks that can be found near railroad lines.

Reduced Rates to New York via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Dedication of Grant Monument.

For the dedication of the Grant Monumental Tomb, April 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York to the general public from all points on its line, exclusive of Pittsburg and Erie proper, on April 26, and from Altoona and Williamsport and intermediate points, and stations on other divisions within one hundred and fifty miles of New York, on April 26, and for trains reaching New York before noon on April 27, at a rate of single fare for the round trip (no less rate than $1.00), good to return until April 29, inclusive. Tickets for military and other organizations in uniform, numbering twenty-five or more, traveling in a body on one ticket, will be sold on same dates, from points not less than twenty-five miles from New York, at a further reduction. For specific rates apply to ticket agents.

The parade on this occasion will be the grandest military demonstration since the war. Thousands of veterans, United States regulars and State militiamen will be in line. 4-7-3t.

The new rural letter delivery bill, which is expected to become a law, authorizes a postmaster in a town or village where no free delivery exists, to appoint carriers on the petition of twenty or more persons, the carriers to be paid by the persons receiving the mail at so much a month or one cent a letter.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

EASTER MORNING.

EASTER dawning!
Oh the glory
And the sweetness
of the story!
Light from darkness,
Joy from sadness,
Ring, oh, ring,
Ye bells with gladness!

Ring, and send out
Cheerful greeting;
Notes from other
Joy-bells meeting,
Till the whole world,
Filled with wonder,
Sees the clouds
All rent asunder.

Easter beauties!
How they cluster!
Lending fragrance
To their luster.
Emerald verdure,
Buds and flowers,
Hidden deep
Through Lenten hours!

Easter lilies
Smiling faintly,
Tall and slender,
Sweet and saintly;
Snow-white flocks
By nature molded,
Seem they, meek
And all enfolded!

Easter music
Sing, ye dear ones,
Lift your voices,
Far and near ones,
Men and maidens
Join the chorus,
Joy and gladness
Should reign o'er us.

Little children
Sing in gladness,
For your young hearts
Know no sadness;
Not a sorrow
Dims your morning,
Yet you love
The Easter dawning.

Easter dawning!
Oh! the glory
And the sweetness
Of the story!
Light from darkness,
Joy from sadness—
Ring, oh, ring,
Ye bells, with gladness!

—Mrs. M. A. Kidder.

THE ORGANIST'S PUPIL.

AN EASTER STORY.

SHE was a girl in her fifteenth year, perhaps, yet the slight, fragile form and exceeding delicacy of skin made her look almost like a little child It was a warm summer day; still she had waited, resting in the shadow of one of the huge pillars which framed the entrance-way to the quaint old cathedral, bending forward eagerly as each step sounded on the pavement beyond, and sinking back as it died away in the distance, with a look of keen disappointment on her young face. And thus had she sat watching and waiting, hour after hour passing away, till the afternoon had nearly waned, and weary, she was about to leave, when a sudden sound arrested her. A man's step rang sharp and clear on the marble near, and passing in the direction of the gallery stairs slowly ascended.

The girl's whole aspect changed; she bent eagerly forward, her hands clasped tightly, her lips slightly parted. "It is he! It is he!" she murmured, the rich color flushing her cheeks and dying away as swift as it had come. Almost as she spoke she was on her feet, groping with extended hands in the direction the stranger had taken.

It was the grand master she was following, and even as she reached the stairs the low sweet notes of the organ floated to her ear. She opened the gallery door softly and seated herself on one of the steps of the choir.

To Berthald Reimer the exquisite pleasure she derived from hearing the master as he came each day to practice was the one joy of her life. She had learned to know his footstep, and would wait after each cathedral service that she might but touch him as he passed along, and go home satisfied with the sound of the mighty music she had heard clinging to her and helping her bear her sad young life more bravely, for Berthald was a poor child, and withal she was blind.

The master had often noticed the little figure and the soft, tender expression of the child's face, and would have spoken; but somehow, when he had the opportunity to do so, she was always gone, and so the time passed away and the master played and she sat and listened, wondering and hoping that the day might come when she could feel his hand and hear the sound of his voice.

Perhaps the master was not so attentive to his duties, or Berthald might not have closed the gallery door so softly that afternoon, but he noticed the child when she entered, and when he had finished his piece he rose quietly, and before the girl could leave the choir he was beside her.

"You are not afraid of me, my child?" he asked gently, laying his hand on her soft golden curls.

"Oh no sir," she answered eagerly, her whole frame trembling with excitement; "not afraid of you"—she paused, uncertain what to say, and lifted her large sweet eyes to his face.

"What is your name?" he asked again, still keeping his hand on her head.

"Berthald Reimer, the blind girl," she answered quietly. A look of intense pity passed over his face, and he did not speak for a few seconds; then he said: "Well, Berthald, would you like to hear me play again?" The look of joy which passed over the girl's face, and her eager, "Oh! yes, sir!' were enough. He smiled, and taking her by the hand led her to the organ and placed her beside him. For a long time he played, then, suddenly pausing, he asked, "Can you sing?"

"A little," she answered. He played the prelude to an air sweet and simple, which was well known.

"Sing this, Berthald, child," he said. At first the blind girl's voice was low and trembling, but as she sang she forgot before whom she stood, and all absorbed in the beauty of the song and her love for it, she lost all trace of fear, and as the last note sounded her voice rang out clear, strong and beautiful.

"Well done, child," said the master, "well done, indeed; you shall come to me every day and I will teach you, and then you shall sing here."

Berthald's sightless eyes filled with tears, and feeling for the master's hand she bent her head and kissed it reverently.

From that day she became the pupil of the great organist, and before many years had passed away the wondrous beauty of her voice had spread far and near, and the cathedral was filled with strangers to see and hear the blind girl. Offers of the most tempting nature were made her, but she refused them all, and, clinging to her friend, was happiest when by his side.

It was a rare sight to see her in the choir of the old cathedral of a Sabbath day. In the warmer seasons she was always dressed in white, with her hair, almost golden, falling in a rich veil about her; no trace of color upon her pure face; the light from the great windows streaming in upon her, and bathing her in its softened rays. All gazed upon her, standing there shut out from all that makes life beautiful, singing her wondrous song, as a being allied to another world.

But Berthald had always been a fragile girl, and now, though everything was done which loving hands could do—for the master brought her to his own home and cared for her as his child—yet she seemed to grow tired. She would rest often, and though her place in the choir she always filled, and her voice rang out sweet and strong as ever, she would place her

"SHE BENT EAGERLY FORWARD."

hand on her side, and her breath grew shorter and quicker, and so nearly a year sped on, and as the pleasant spring days once more came, Berthald seemed to grow stronger, and her earnest wish to sing in the great Easter festival, which was held in the cathedral and in which she took the most prominent part was to be gratified. The master shook his head gravely and would have had it otherwise. There had been much labor and hard study; at last all was ready, the time for the great Easter jubilee had arrived. The old cathedral was thronged with friends and strangers from near and far; every available spot had been secured. Singers and musicians had taken their places; then the grand master seated himself at the organ, and the first low notes of the Easter anthem burst upon the ear.

Berthald stood clad as usual in her simple dress of white for her part. The organ ceased, and the blind girl's magic voice broke upon the stillness. The choir and organ joined her, and when the music died away there followed thunders of applause. The concert had nearly ended, Berthald's last piece to be sung. She looked very beautiful as she stood there in her blindness, and when the exquisite notes sounded from her parted lips, not a movement was heard; it seemed as if no one breathed. Then as the anthem softly died away, the people broke forth into a tumult of feeling. The stage was literally covered with flowers and her name was rung forth again and again. She stood, one hand resting on a music rack, the other holding her roll, waiting for the excitement to die away. Then she said in her own quiet way, "I thank you, my friends," and taking the master's hand she would have left the place, but had scarcely walked a few steps when she paused and would have fallen, but the master caught her in his arms and carried her away fainting. He took her home and watched her tenderly, and hoped that yet she might live, but the physicians shook their head—no power on earth could save her.

It was a quiet Sabbath day, just as the sun was sinking behind the western hills, that Berthald Reimer's blind eyes were opened and she saw light. She had spoken but little through the day, and now as the even-tide was coming she turned, and like a little child, weary and tired, seeking for comfort, she gently drew the hand of the friend who had been so much to her on earth under her cheek, and fell asleep. When the head grew heavy and the cheek cold, the master drew his hand away. He was alone. Berthald Reimer, the wondrous blind girl, was dead.

Should you chance to visit that quaint old cathedral some day you will be shown the spot where Berthald had so often waited, listening for the master's footstep; the choir loft, where so many times she had caroled forth her sweetest songs; the very seat close beside the master's that had been hers. Back of the church in a quiet spot they will take you and stand with uncovered head beside two graves, shaded by trees and covered in summer with a wealth of flowers and tell you this simple little story. Both master and pupil have passed away, and these graves side by side are their resting place.

EASTER-TIDE.

EASTER SONG.

Awake, awake, O earth!
Thy many voices raise,
And let thy echoing hills
Repeat the note of praise.
Let all thy isles rejoice;
Let seas take up the strain—
Christ from the dead hath come;
He lives, he lives again!

Awake, awake, O earth!
Forget the hour of gloom
When in thy shuddering breast
Thy Maker claimed a tomb.
Put off thy wintry robes
For garb of joyous spring;
Crown thee with lilies fair
To greet the risen King!

Bring treasures of the field,
Bring leaf and blossom sweet,
Thy choicest and thy best,
Before His pierced feet.
While all thy sons are glad,
And tears are put away,
Let youth and age alike
Sing Christ is risen to-day!

Lift up thy gates with praise,
And robes of joy put on.
The Lord of Life and Death
Hath risen to His throne.
He hath gone up on high,
And giveth gifts to men;
He lives, no more to die,
Alleluia, Amen!

—Lucy R. Fleming, in Harper's Bazar.

Easter Custom in Russia.

In Russia many men and women greet whoever they may meet on Easter morning with a kiss and the announcement "The Lord is risen." A distinguished American civil engineer was thus greeted a few years ago by an innocent and sweet-faced chambermaid at a hotel at St. Petersburg.

Recreant men cashiers of several Minneapolis (Minn.) establishments have been replaced by women, and the action has led to another discussion as to whether women are more trustworthy than men.

Keeping Lent Perforce.

Neglected Dog—"I wish some one would look out for me; for I haven't had anything to eat to-day!"

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

15 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.20 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,141
Condensed milk, cans	163
Cream, cans	503

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	20
Seconds to first	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	14	@	15
State—Thirds	16	@	19
State Dairy, tubs, seconds	14	@	16
Western Imitation Creamery	11	@	17
Factory, fresh, extras	11½	@	12
Common to good	8	@	10
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	12	@	12¼
Good to prime	10	@	10½
Common to fair	5	@	6
Part skims, good to poor	7	@	8
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	10	@	10½
Jersey—Fancy	10½	@	11
Western—Choice	—	@	10
Southern—Choice	9	@	9¼
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	—	@	25
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	55	@	60
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 10
Medium, choice	—	@	85
Pea, choice	—	@	85
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 27½
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 05
Yellow eye	1 05	@	1 10
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—State, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Greening, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Northern Spy	1 00	@	3 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	5 00
Jersey, fresh cleaned	3 00	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
1896, Prime	8	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	12	@	12½
Prime	9	@	10
Old odds	3	@	6
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	70	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 50	@	1 62
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	12	@	20
Western—Poor to prime	7	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Western ducks, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	75	@	80
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	35	@	40
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs	75	@	90
Long Island	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	1 50	@	3 00
State	75	@	1 50
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	8 00
Red, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Yellow	4 50	@	6 50
Celery, Florida, ₱ doz. stalks	60	@	1 10
Carrots, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Jersey, ₱ L. I., ₱ bbl	50	@	65
Green peas, S. C., ₱ basket	3 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, Fla	1 50	@	2 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	25	@	40
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	5 00
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 50
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ₱ doz	1 75	@	1 37
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate	75	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	3 00	@	4 50
Cucumbers, Eastern, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 60	@	4 90
Spring Patents	4 10	@	6 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	80½
May	—	@	75⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	29½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	24
Ungraded White	—	@	—
Rye—State	40½	@	41½
Barley—Feeding	26	@	26½
Lard—City steam	3.90c	@	.4c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	18 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9½
Country dressed	4½	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	6 00	@	6 40
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	4 50
Country Dressed	4¼	@	6¾

BATTLE SHIP IOWA FAST.

She Averages Seventeen Knots and Earns a $200,000 Premium.

Under favorable conditions and to the satisfaction of all concerned the United States battle ship Iowa was given her official trial over the sixty-six-mile Cape Ann course off Massachusetts. She achieved the remarkable speed of seventeen nautical miles per hour during a run of over four hours' duration.

Proud were her builders, the Cramps, of Philadelphia, who were on board, and well might they be, for her mighty engines have earned for them a bonus of $200,000 over her contracted price. She is the last of the vessels for which an extra amount will be paid for an excess of speed over contract requirements.

The Iowa is fast, able, seaworthy and easily handled. She is powerfully armed and heavily armored. She is easily steered, turned and manoeuvred, and she would give an excellent account of herself against any battle-ship afloat. She is a credit to the country as well as to her builders, and she promises to be a prime favorite with the officers and men of the navy.

She finished her run, after nearly five hours of continuous steaming, in just as good condition as when she started and without the slightest defect being shown anywhere or without the heating of a single bearing in her intricate machinery.

The absence of vibration in the ship even when driven at her highest speed was also marked. The vibration could hardly be felt, except at the extreme bow and stern. The central armored citadel was as solid and free from motion as if the ship were at rest.

Pastor's Novel Ideas.

Rev. Alexander S. Van Dyck has been Rector of the Reformed Church in Highland Park, N. J., for two months. He has made himself very popular with the younger members of the congregation by organizing a bicycle club, and he has now announced his intention of converting the chapel over the church into a gymnasium.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Pray for Those in Authority."

TEXT: "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."—I Timothy, ii., 1.

That which London is to England, Paris to France, Berlin to Germany, Rome to Italy, Vienna to Austria, St. Petersburg to Russia, Washington is to the United States republic. The people who live here see more of the chief men of the Nation than any who live anywhere else between Atlantic and Pacific oceans. If a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives or Supreme Court Justice or Secretary of the Cabinet or representative of Foreign Nation enters a public assembly in any other city, his coming and going are remarked upon, and unusual deference is paid to him. In this capital there are so many political chieftains in our churches, our streets, our halls, that their coming and going make no excitement.

The Swiss seldom look up to the Matterhorn or Jungfrau or Mont Blanc, because those people are used to the Alps. So we at this capital are so accustomed to walk among mountains of official and political eminence that they are not to us a great novelty. Morning, noon and night we meet the giants. But there is no place on earth where the importance of the Pauline injunction to pray for those in eminent place ought to be better appreciated. At this time, when our public men have before them the rescue of our National Treasury from appalling deficits, and the Cuban question, and the arbitration question, and in many departments men are taking important positions which are to them new and untried, I would like to quote my text with a whole tonnage of emphasis—words written by the scarred missionary to the young theologian Timothy. "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."

If I have the time and do not forget some of them before I get through, I will give you four or five reasons why the people of the United States ought to make earnest and continuous prayer for those in eminent place.

First, because that will put us in proper attitude toward the successful men of the Nation. After you have prayed for a man you will do him justice. There is a bad streak in human nature that demands us to assail those that are more successful than ourselves. It shows itself in boyhood, when the lads, all running to get their ride on the back of a carriage, and one gets on, those failing to get on shout on the driver, "Cut behind!" Unsuccessful men seldom like those who in any department are successful. The cry is, "He is a political accident," or, "He bought his way up," or, "It just happened so," and there is an impatient waiting for him to come down more rapidly than he went up.

The best cure for such cynicism is prayer. After we have risen from our knees we will be wishing the official good instead of evil. We will be hoping for him benediction rather than malediction. If he makes a mistake, we will call it a mistake instead of malfeasance in office. And, oh, how much happier we will be, for wishing one evil is diabolic, but wishing one good is saintly, is angelic, is godlike! When the Lord drops a man into depths beyond which there is no lower depth, he allows him to be put on an investigating committee with the one hope of finding something wrong. In general assemblies of the Presbyterian church, in conferences of the Methodist church, in conventions of the Episcopal church, in House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, there are men always glad to be appointed on the committee of malodors, while there are those who are glad to be put on the committee of eulogiums. After you have prayed, in the words of my text, for all that are in authority, you will say, "Brethren, gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, excuse me from serving on the committee of malodors, for last night, just before I prayed for those in eminent positions, I read that chapter in Corinthians about charity which 'hopeth all things' and 'thinketh no evil.'" The committee of malodors is an important committee, but I here now declare that those are important for its work who have, not in spirit of conventionalty, but in spirit of earnest importunity, prayed for those in high position. I cannot help it, but I do like a St. Bernard better than a bloodhound, and I would rather be a humming bird among honeysuckles than a crow swooping upon field carcasses.

Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent place is because they have such multiplied perplexities. This city at this time holds hundreds of men who are expectant of preferment, and United States mail bags as never before are full of applications. Let me say I have no sympathy with either the uttered or printed sneer at what are called "office seekers." If I had not already received appointment as minister plenipotentiary from the high court of heaven—as every minister of the gospel has—and I had at my back a family for whom I wished to achieve a livelihood, there is no employer whose service I would sooner seek than city, State or United States Government. Those Governments are the promptest in their payments, paying just as well in hard times as in good times and during summer vacation as during winter work. Besides that, many of us have been paying taxes to city and State and Nation for years, and while we are indebted for the protection of Government the Government is indebted to us for the honest support we have rendered it. So I wish success to all earnest and competent men who appeal to city or State or Nation for a place to work. But how many men in high place in city and State and Nation are at their wits' end to know what to do, when for some places there are ten applicants and for others a hundred. Perplexities arise from the fact that citizens sign petitions without reference to the qualifications of the applicant for the places applied for. You sign the application because the applicant is your friend. People sometimes want that for which they have no qualification, as we hear people sing "I want to be an angel" when they offer the poorest material possible for angelhood. Boors waiting to be sent to foreign palaces as embassadors, and men without any business qualification wanting to be consuls to foreign ports, and illiterates, capable in one letter of wrecking all the laws of orthography and syntax, desiring to be put into positions where most of the work is done by correspondence. If divine help is needed in any place in the world, it is in those places where patronage is distributed. In years gone by awful mistakes have been made. Only God, who made the world out of chaos, could out of the crowded pigeonholes of public men develop symmetrical results. For this reason pray Almighty God for all those in authority.

Again, prayer to God for those in authority is our only way of being of any practical service to them. Our personal advice would be to them, for the most part, an impertinence. They have all the facts as we cannot have them, and they see the subject in all its bearings, and we can be of no help to them except through the supplication that our text advises. In that way we may be infinite re-enforcement. The mightest thing you can do for a man is to pray for him. If the old Bible be true—and if it is not true it has been the only imposition that ever blessed the world, turning barbarism into civilization and tyrannies into republics—I say, if the old Bible be true, God answers prayer. You may get a letter and through forgetfulness or lack of time not answer it, but God never gets a genuine letter that he does not make reply. Every genuine prayer is a child's letter to his Heavenly Father, and he will answer it, and though you may get many letters from your child before you respond some day you say: "There! I have received ten letters from my daughter, and I will answer them all now and at once, and though not in just the way that she hopes for I will do it in the best way, and though she asked me for a sheet of music I will not give it to her, for I do like the music spoken of, but I will send her a deed to a house and lot, to be hers forever." So God does not in all cases answer in the way those who sent the prayer hoped for, but He in all cases gives what is asked for or something better. So prayers went up from the North and the South at the time of our Civil War, and they were all answered at Gettysburg. You cannot make me believe that God answered only the Northern prayers, for there were just as devout prayers answered south of Mason and Dixon's line as north of it, and God gave what was asked for, or something as much more valuable as a house and lot are worth more than a sheet of music. There is not a good an intelligent man between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence River who does not believe that God did the best thing possible when He stood this Nation down in 1865 a glorious unity, never to be rent until the waters of the Ohio and the Savannah, the Hudson and the Alabama, are licked up by the long, red tongues of a world on fire. Yea, God sometimes answers prayers on a large scale.

In worse predicament nation never was than the Israelitish nation on the banks of the Red Sea, the rattling shields and the clattering hoofs of an overwhelming host close after them. An army could just as easily wade through the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Liverpool as the Israelites could have waded through the Red Sea. You need to sail on its water to realize how big it is. How was the crossing effected? By prayer. Exodus xiv., 15: "And the Lord said unto Moses: Wherefore criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"—that is, "Stop praying and take the answer." And then the water began to be agitated and swung this way and that way, and the ripple became a billow, and the billow climbed other billows, and now they rise into walls of sapphire, and invisible trowels mason them into firmness, and the walls become like mountains, topped and turreted and domed with crags of crystal, and God throws an invisible chain around the feet of those mountains, so that they are obliged to stand still, and there, right before the Israelitish army, is a turnpike road, with all the emerald gates swung wide open. The passing host did not even get their feet wet. They passed dry shod, the bottom of the sea as hard as the pavement of Pennsylvania avenue to New York's Broadway or London's Strand. Oh, what a God they had! Or I think I will change that and say, "What a God we have!"

What power puts it hands upon astronomy in Joshua's time and made the sun and moon stand still? Joshua x., 12, "Then spoke Joshua unto the Lord." Prayer? As a giant will take two or four great globes, and in astounding way swing them this way or that, or hold two of them at arm's length, so the Omnipotent does as He will with the great orbs of worlds, with wheeling constellations and circling galaxies, swinging easily star around star, star tossed after star, or sun and moon held out at arm's length and perfectly still, as in answer to Joshua's prayer. To God the largest world is a pebble.

Another reason why we should obey the Pauline injunction of the text and pray for all that are in authority is that so very much of our own prosperity and happiness are involved in their doings. A selfish reason, you say. Yes, but a righteous selfishness, like that which leads you to take care of your own health and preserve your own life. Prosperous government means a prosperous people. Damaged government means a damaged people. We all go up together, or we all go down together. When we pray for our rulers, we pray for ourselves, for our homes, for the easier gaining of a livelihood, for better prospects for our children, for the hurling of these hard times so far down the embankment they can never climb up again. Do not look at anything that pertains to public interest as having no relation to yourself. We are touched by all the events in our national history, by the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, by the small ship, the Half Moon, sailing up the Hudson; by the treaty of William Penn, by the hand that made the "Liberty bell" sound its first stroke, by Old Ironsides plowing the high seas, and, if touched by all the events of past America, certainly by all the events of the present day. Every prayer you make for our rulers, if the prayer be of the right stamp and worth anything, has a rebound of benediction for your own body, mind and soul.

Another reason for obedience to my text is that the prosperity of this country is coming, and we want a hand in helping on its coming. At any rate I do. It is a matter of honest satisfaction to a soldier, after some great battle has been fought and some great victory won, to be able to say: "Yes, I was there. I was in the brigade that stormed those heights. I was in that bayonet charge that put the enemy to flight." Well, the day will come when all the financial, political and moral foes of this republic will be driven back and driven down by the prosperities that are now on their way, but which come with slow tread and in "fatigue dress" when we want them to take "the double quick." By our prayers we may stand on the mountain top and beckon them on and show them a shorter cut. Yea, in answer to our prayers the Lord God of Hosts may from the high heavens command them forward, swifter than mounted troops ever took the field at Eylau or Austerlitz.

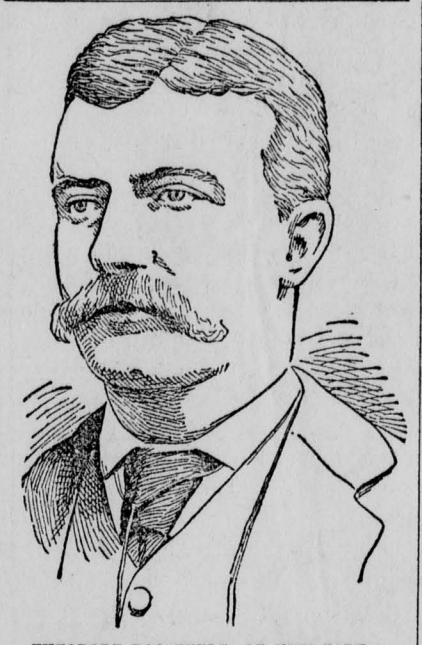
That was beautiful and appropriate at the laying of the cornerstone of the extension of the Capitol fifty-eight years after the cornerstone of the old Capitol had been laid. Yet the cornerstone of our Republic was first laid in 1776 and at the re-establishment of our National Government was laid again in 1865. But are we not ready for the laying of the cornerstone of a broader and higher National life? We have as a Nation received so much from God. Do we not owe new consecration? Are we not ready to become a better Sabbath-keeping, peace-loving virtue-honoring, God-worshiping Nation? Are we not ready for such a cornerstone laying? Why not now let it take place? With long procession of prayers, moving from the north and the south, the east and the west, let the scene be made august beyond comparison.

The prayer that the great expounder wrote to be put in the cornerstone at the extension of the Capitol I ejaculate as our own supplication, "God save the United States of America," only adding the words with which Robert South was apt to close his sermons, whether delivered before the Court at Christ-Church chapel or in Westminster Abbey, at anniversary of restoration of Oliver Cromwell amid the worst tempest that ever swept over England: "To God be rendered and ascribed, as is most due, all praise, might, majesty and dominion, both now and forever. Amen."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IS CHOSEN.

President McKinley Nominates Him for Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

President McKinley terminated the long contest over the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Navy by sending to the Senate the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. The other active candidates were Harry W. Raymond, of Germantown, Penn., who was private secretary to General



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK.

Tracy; ex-Congressman John B. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, and Professor William H. Elliott, of Indiana.

Theodore Roosevelt is President of the Police Board of New York City, and during his term of office has very thoroughly reorganized it. In order to assume his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the position formerly held by former Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, he will have to resign his position as Police Commissioner.

Mr. Roosevelt was born in New York City in 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1880. The following year he entered politics. He then became interested in Civil Service reform matters. He was a candidate for Mayor of New York in 1883, but failed of election. Mr. Roosevelt has written a number of books, mainly relating to his hunting trips in the West. He is also the author of a "History of the Naval War of 1812" and "Life of Thomas H. Benton." Mr. Roosevelt is wealthy, and a man who knows the country well, having lived in Washington in official life and on the plains as a cowboy.

WESTERN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Results of the Contests for Control of the City Governments.

At St. Louis, Mo., in the triangular contest for Mayor Henry Zeigenhein (Rep.) won by a majority of between 5000 and 8000. The total vote was 85,000 as against 118,000 last November. Elsewhere in Missouri all the elections show Democratic victories.

Incomplete returns from the municipal elections in Kansas indicate that the Republicans have won a victory.

At Evansville, Ind., William M. Akin, Jr. (Dem.), was elected Mayor by a majority of

CARTER H. HARRISON.

(The newly elected Mayor of Chicago.)

2763, this being a net Democratic gain of 3191 over the November vote.

In Michigan of sixty cities in which Mayors were elected the Silver party carried twenty-eight, and Republicans twenty-seven. Returns from the State election indicate the re-election of Justice Long (Rep.), of the Supreme Court, by upward of 40,000 plurality.

In Ohio returns from the municipal elections show Democratic gains. Of the larger cities only Cleveland and Toledo remain in the hands of the Republicans.

In Chicago Carter H. Harrison, a Bryan leader, was elected Mayor of Chicago by a plurality of 75,000. Harlan, the Independent, received a larger vote than Sears, the Republican candidate. At midnight the available figures gave Sears (Rep.), 60,000; Harrison (Dem.), 148,000; Harlan (Ind.), 72,000; Hesing (Ind.), 18,000. Of the thirty-four Aldermen the returns point to the election of twenty-six Democrats, four Republicans and four Independents.

BRYAN CALLS ON M'KINLEY.

Exchanges Pleasantries With His Successful Rival.

William J. Bryan, the last Democratic candidate for President, called at the White House in Washington with Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, to pay his respects to his successful rival.

They were immediately ushered into President McKinley's private office. The President, who was talking to a group of gentlemen, advanced, and the President and the defeated candidate shook hands cordially. Mr. Bryan remarked upon the President's apparent good health, and the latter said he had received a copy of Mr. Bryan's book a few days ago, but as yet had not time to read it.

"There is no law which compels you to read it," remarked Mr. Bryan, smiling. After some further exchange of courtesies and pleasantries, Mr. Bryan expressed a desire to be shown through the White House, and Doorkeeper Dubois conducted him through the various parlors and the conservatory. In the main corridor he met Mrs. McKinley and saluted her cordially. Mrs. McKinley acknowledged the salute with a smile.

The occasion of Mr. Bryan's visit to Washington was to argue before the Supreme Court the Nebraska maximum freight case.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 18.

Lesson Text: "The Resurrection," I Cor. xv., 12-26—Golden Text: Acts xi., 18—Commentary.

While for this week we turn from the regular lesson in the Acts to a special resurrection lesson, the connection of thought is not broken, for in the next lesson in order (Acts xi., 19-26) the great number of believers in Antioch and elsewhere were won through the preaching of Jesus and the resurrection, and it was the power of His resurrection that led them to send relief, every man according to his ability, to the brethren in Judæa by the hands of Barnabas and Saul.

12, 13. "If there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen." The Sadducees taught that there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit (Acts xxii., 8), and everywhere the apostles seemed to find those who hated the doctrine of the resurrection (Acts iv., 2; xxvi., 8; xvii., 32). But it is the great fact which crowns all in the work of Christ. By it He was with power declared to be the Son of God (Rom. i., 4), and we must believe in our hearts that God raised Him from the dead (Rom. x., 9; I Thess. iv., 14).

14, 15. "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." And all the apostles would be scored as false witnesses for preaching what was not true. The resurrection of Christ from the dead is the assurance to all men that He is indeed the Son of David, the Messiah of Israel and the Judge of all men (Acts ii., 29-31; xvii., 31.) As surety for us He was delivered for our offenses, but if He is not raised from the dead there is no justification for the sinner, for the surety remains in prison (Rom. iv., 25). Unless Christ is alive from the dead there is no gospel to preach, no glad tidings for sinners, and all preachers are fools and liars.

16, 17. "If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." A dead Christ has no power to save or to forgive sins, and I think that is the force of the question in verse 29. Why baptize any one in the name of a dead Christ? Israel was baptized unto Moses as a living leader in the cloud and in the sea (I Cor. x., 1, 2). Our Christ is alive from the dead, an immortal man, the God man, having all power in heaven and on earth. At God's right hand He is the assurance to every believer of the forgiveness of sins, for there could not be at God's right hand one on whom any sin was resting.

18. "Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." If Christ is not at God's right hand, alive forevermore, then Stephen was deceived and lied when he said, "I see the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God" (Acts vii., 56). Ananias lied when he said to Saul, "The Lord Jesus appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest" (Acts ix., 17), and all Paul's testimony as to the dead being absent from the body and present with the Lord (II Cor. v., 8; Phil. i., 21, 23) is simply without foundation.

19. "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." The present life of the believer is set forth by the Holy Spirit both in the gospels and the epistles as a life of tribulation and affliction and suffering (John xvi., 33; Col. i., 24; I Pet. ii., 20, 21; iv., 12, 13), a life of such treatment from the world as Christ Himself received (John xv., 19, 21), but the sufferings are not worthy to be compared with the glory to be revealed, and we are ever to consider Christ and His sufferings lest we grow weary and faint (Rom. viii., 18; Heb. xii., 3; John xiv., 1).

20. "But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." In verses 5 to 8 Paul mentions six different appearances of Christ after His resurrection, and there are at least five others recorded. Thus He showed Himself alive after His passion by many infallible proofs (Acts i., 3), speaking much of the kingdom during those forty days between His resurrection and visible ascension, the kingdom which is associated with the resurrection of the saints at the second coming of Christ (verses 50-54; Isa. xxv., 8, 9; Dan. xii., 1, 2; Acts iii., 20, 21; Math. xxv., 31, 32).

21, 22. "For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead, for as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." In verse 45 Adam and Christ are spoken of as the first Adam and the last Adam. The first brought sin and death upon the race, but the last has brought life and resurrection for all who will accept Him. All are of necessity in Adam, the one man by whom sin entered the world (Rom. v., 12, 18, 19), all who accept Christ are in Christ and enjoy the benefits of His righteousness, which are sufficient for all who will accept Him and whosoever will may (Rev. xxii., 17).

23. "But every man in his own order, Christ the first fruits, afterward they that are Christ's at His coming." In Col. i., 18, and Rev. i., 5, Christ is called the firstborn or first begotten from the dead, for by virtue of His resurrection all resurrections have taken place or will take place. Both just and unjust shall rise from their graves (Acts xxiv., 15), but there shall be an interval of 1000 years between them. Rev. xx., 5, 6, is very plain upon this.

24. "Then cometh the end, when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father." "The afterward" of the previous verse was already covered over 1800 years since Christ rose from the dead. The "then" of this verse will cover the thousand years of the millennium, after which will come the new heavens and earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, when God shall be all in all (verses 28, 29; II Pet. iii., 13). Inasmuch as "He is able to subdue all things unto Himself" (Phil. iii., 21) and will eventually, why not trust Him even now to subdue us fully unto Himself and make us wholly new creatures to His glory? (Rev. xxi., 5.)

25, 26. "For He must reign till he hath put all enemies under His feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." When He thus reigns and subdues, we are to reign with Him (Rev. v., 10; xx., 4, 6). See also Ps. cxlix. He is now at the Father's right hand on the Father's throne waiting for the completion of His body, the church, but after that He will sit on His own throne to judge the nations and to rule the world in righteousness. (Math. xxxv., 31; Acts xvii., 31). Then shall we be manifested with Him (Col. iii., 4; I John iii., 2; also Rev. iii., 21.) So a time will come when on this earth there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain (Rev. xxi., 4).

Oh, let me know the power of Thy resurrection!
Oh, let me show Thy risen life in calm and clear reflection!
Oh, let me soar where Thou, my Saviour, Christ, art gone before!
In mind and heart let me dwell always only where Thou art.

—Lesson Helper.

Taking a Russian Census.

Russia began to take a general census of the Empire February 9th. The enumeration began two or three weeks earlier in the more remote districts of Siberia and Central Asia.

CYCLING NOTES.

Paris has a bicycle club composed of actresses.

It is estimated that there are more than 1,500,000 cyclists in Great Britain.

The Cyclists' Touring Club of England had recently a bank balance of $34,000.

The King and Queen of Wurtemberg and the Princess Paulina have become bicyclists.

Already the bicycle is showing its effects on the box office receipts of New York City theatres.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and his wife are the latest recruits to the knights of the bicycle.

Cycling politics now engages all the time of many cyclists who in the past have been noted as riders and tourists.

Two companies have been organized in England for the purpose of insuring cyclists who may have become involved in lawsuits through accidents, etc.

The impression is growing that Columbia University, New York City, will lead all the other colleges this year, when it comes to the intercollegiate bicycle racing.

Although the Russian authorities have refused to allow the formation of a cyclists' union, they have granted permission for the organization of a touring club.

Two Delaware (Ohio) women have returned home after a year's trip through England, Scotland, Germany and France. They rode 4000 miles on their wheels.

C. W. Miller, the unpaced rider, broke the two-hour record at Chicago, riding forty-five miles and four laps. The record was made in the Second Regiment Armory.

A recently patented glove for cyclists, in which the fingers are inclosed in a common sheath, has the forefinger in a separate sheath, so as to give greater powers of manipulation.

Among bicycle dealers it is said that the demand from women cyclists now figures as an important factor in the market. The number of women riders is steadily increasing, and they are showing more judgment in buying than formerly.

"The cry among wheelmen," says a Jerseyman, "is for uniformity in municipal regulations concerning bicyclists. As matters stand now no rider is safe—he may do with impunity in one town something that will land him in the lockup in the next."

E. N. Roth, the Chicago cyclist, who alleges that he rode 34,000 miles last season, proposes to bring suit against the Century Road Club of America for refusing to acknowledge his mileage and award to him the record for century riding in the United States. Roth alleges that unfair trade influence was employed to deny his mileage record recognition.

When going out for an extended ride begin your journey, if possible, with the wind at your back. Riding against the wind requires some definite object to urge one on, and that object is best obtained when home is the goal. Then the wind may die out. And usually the rider is more fit for a fight against a head wind after he has ridden for an hour or so.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are 10,000 union seamen.

Boston has only one union band.

America has 3,000,000 working women.

Japanese railroads employ no foreigners

Memphis, Tenn., has a colored carpenter union.

The Louisville Board of Trade is opposed to convict labor.

The St. Louis union sent $1150 to Chicago's striking cigarmakers.

Some Indianapolis (Ind.) molders have been on a strike two years.

The Colorado Legislature passed a bill requiring horseshoers to be licensed.

The Washington Legislature has passed a bill providing for a State Labor Bureau.

Cleveland (Ohio) lathers want $2.50 for eight hours, or two and a half cents a yard.

Buffalo (N. Y.) bricklayers successfully resisted an attempt to revive the nine-hour day.

San Francisco unionists are indignant over the rumor that an iron works will employ Japanese as apprentices.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has decided that work on public buildings must be done by unionists.

Carpenters' Union No. 464, of New York, indorsed the movement for the Saturday half-holiday and $4 a day.

The Supreme Court of British Columbia holds that it is illegal to employ Chinamen in underground coal mining.

Los Angeles (Cal.) firemen gave one day's pay to the fund for the unemployed. School teachers and pupils contributed $1200.

Seth Low, of New York City, as arbitrator, gave his decision that the thermostatic work properly belonged to the plumbers instead of to the steamfitters.

The coal operators of Johnson County, Kentucky, have put 1000 miners to work in the new cannel coal fields on Greasy Creek, and inside of sixty days this number will be greatly increased.

Miners compelled to deal in the company store at Powhatan, W. Va., are charged as follows: Flour, $8 a barrel; potatoes, $1.60 a bushel; sugar, 10 cents a pound; salt meat, 12½ cents a pound.

A curious superstition puts a stop to work on the Chicago water tunnel. The laborers have refused to go back to work until two victims of an explosion are buried, lest they be killed also.

At least 30,000 men have been thrown out of work by the drowning out of industrial establishments in the Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania. The waters have receded and the work of cleaning up the debris begun.

A manufacturing firm in Fitchburg, Mass., has been condemned by a jury in Boston to pay $12,000 as damages to one of its workmen who was injured by the fall of a bridge between two of its workshops. The man sued for $30,000.

Labor leaders in Kansas are greatly excited over an opinion given by Attorney-General Boyle that the Anti-Trust law just passed by the Legislature is applicable to labor organizations. An effort will be made to test the law at once.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to the continued depression in business will restrict its building as much as possible, and will turn out very few new engines. The same policy will be pursued in reference to building passenger coaches and freight cars.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

King Oscar of Sweden is an interested student of mathematics.

Lieutenant Peary says that with $150,000 he can find the north pole.

The Marquis of Salisbury is said to have such an aversion to gloves that he never puts them on when he can avoid doing so.

Field Marshal Yamagata, of Japan, is to be present at the anniversary exercises of Queen Victoria during the coming summer.

President McKinley has already distinguished himself by shaking the hands of 1395 callers at the White House in thirty-one minutes.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

The roads are drying off nicely but we fear will not remain so very long.

Miss Maber, we are glad to note, has so far recovered as to be able to attend church on Sunday.

Ira Swope accompanied his sister, Edna, to Millersville of which we were not advised when we last wrote.

Our auditors have about completed the annual settlement and when the statement is publised we will be able to see where the money goes.

There have been no sheep reported killed since our last, but on last Saturday Chalmers, son of N. Q. Wright, drove a large white dog and a small black one off their sheep before they hurt any. It might have been interesting to the owners of the worthless curs to have seen how many men were out with guns looking after the dogs as soon as the report got out.

Trough Creek valley, which is hemmed in by Terrace mountain on the west and Sidling Hill on the east and by the junction of the two on the north and partly by Broad Top mountain on the south, and looked down on by the limestone aristocracy as the potato and buckwheat region, has at last got communication with the outside world through the telephone. The wire is up as far as Colfax and in the near future will connect with Mapleton and Huntingdon.

The educational meeting at the close of H. G. Swope's term of school, as we predicted, was a success. The participants acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. Mrs. S. V. Heaton, of Cassville, deserves special mention for the able manner in which she handled the subject, "Temperance." Her illustrations were aptly and ably put. She showed plainly that efforts thus far to suppress the abominable nuisance had to a great extent failed, and that the only hope left is to educate the young in a proper manner, which idea we most heartily endorse.

If all would manifest and act out the principle that W. L. Swope does there would be a great saving to the township. Mr. Swope was elected township clerk but failed to attend the auditors' settlement, giving as his reason that while he might have made six or eight dollars out of it; that he had been auditor long enough to know that the auditors had to go over the account anyhow, and that he didn't think it right to take that amount off the township. But this is not the view taken by the majority when there is an opportunity to get hold of the hard earned taxes.

Our old neighbor, M. R. Brenneman, who has been a citizen of our valley for near fifty years, having sold his farm on which he did so much hard work, has left the valley. While he, like all, had his failings, he had his full share of good traits. He was honest and fair with his neighbors, and whenever he saw that he was in error there was no one more ready to yield. In this, as well as many other respects, he stood far above many much higher pretentions. As a supervisor—which office he filled two terms—we say without fear of successful contradiction that we have had no better, and none that could nor did the same amount of work with the money. The taxables of Smithfield township will make no mistake in putting him in that office.

OUTS AND INS.

W. B. Smith moved to Huntingdon; Mrs. John Steele and three boys from West Huntingdon to house vacated by W. B. Smith; Amos Beatty to the Adam Dell house in Calvin; Zeno Heeter to the old L. W. Pheasant farm; John Heffner vacated the old David farm and Samuel Smith, the present owner, now occupies it; M. R. Brenneman moved to Smithfield township and W. W. Wright, of Kipple, takes Mr. B.'s place.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. Metler has contracted a heavy cold and was unable to preach on Sabbath.

Your correspondent received a generous package of seeds from Conressman J. D. Hicks, of Altoona.

Those of our town who attended the institute at Sheridan were very much pleased with the exercises.

The Willing Workers held their regular meeting Saturday afternoon, the program consisting of music, recitations and drill on the books of the Bible.

Robert Wilson, who is now enrolled as a student at Millersville normal, writes his parents that he is very much pleased with the school and its management.

Among the sick of our valley are E. B. Wilson, Julia Curfman, Mrs. P. A. Baker, Miss Blanche Keith, the latter a daughter of Eli Keith, of Eagle Foundry.

Mr. Milton Green and Miss Mary Park were married last Wednesday evening and were tendered a serenade by the "Ringgold" band of Cassville. The boys were generously treated.

A joint council of the Lutheran church was held here on Saturday afternoon. Among the visiting members were John and Miles Shenefelt, Mr. Auker and Mr. Bush, of Raystown Branch.

Our people are more and more delighted with the 'phone. Messages have been received and sent to Colfax, Saltillo, Three Springs, Clear Ridge and McConnellsburg, some of them were very important to our business men. Bert Crotsley played several pieces on his violin and cornet, which were distinctly heard at this office.

PINE GROVE.

The school closed at Pine Grove on Monday, the 6th.

Zeno Heeter has lately moved to the farm formerly owned by L. W. Pheasant.

The telephone line is completed as far as Colfax, the office at present being at W. A. Crotsley's.

Mrs. W. A. Crotsley and daughter, Grace, are off to Harrisburg and Philadelphia for a short time.

The Epworth League, organized a short time ago at Pine Grove, promises to be both beneficial and instructive.

Edna and Ira Swope are attending the State Normal school at Millersville. There are nineteen students from our county this session.

Our Sunday school was organized on last Sunday. The officers are W. A. Crotsley, superintendent; T. J. Wright, asst. supt.; Anna Richardson, sec.; May Swope, treasurer.

Rev. R. H. Stine preached a very impressive sermon on Sabbath, his text being found in 1 Cor. 75. 58. His many friends welcome him back. His colleague, Rev. H. S. Piper, will preach in two weeks.

THREE SPRINGS.

Samuel Heeter's condition has not improved any since last report.

M. Chilcote is still confined to his room, but his condition is somewhat improved.

John G. Wible, of Springfield township, was among the recent visitors in this place.

P. B. and Mrs. Annie Cutshall returned home from the eastern cities on last Saturday.

A bright girl baby came to brighten the home of Scott and Minnie Park on last Sunday morning.

T. J. C. Ripple, of Rockhill Furnace, Al and William Burns, of Orbisonia, were among the recent visitors in this place.

William B. Hess, of Dublin Mills, Pa., and Ruth E. Andrew, of Clay township, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony by B. T. Bence, Esq., at his residence on church street on Wednesday evening, April 7.

—Here is one of the pleasant discoveries for the cure of a disease often regarded as incurable—hiccoughs: Give the patient plenty of ice cream. It has been tried very successfully recently, and now a feeling of apprehension has arisen that scores of girls will be attacked with hiccoughs, if for no other reason than that they will be fed solely on ice cream until cured.

—Jas. F. King, of Dunnstown, Clinton county, is boasting of the egg-producing ability of seventeen hens, of which he is the owner. During the past fourteen weeks the seventeen hens have laid fifty-two dozen eggs.

—The railroad company are having their postal cars all repainted, which will brighten the appearance of their mail trains.

The G. A. R. in This State.

An exchange says the membership of the Grand Army of the Repdblic in this State, according to the latest official report, was 36,503, divided among 655 Posts. There were gains in membership during the last six months of 1896 aggregating 1,225, while the loss numbered 1,790, of which 433 were caused by death and the rest principally by suspension. Financially the organization is in a most prosperous condition. The Posts distributed for relief purposes the sum of $667,279, and have a balance in their treasury amounting to $82,643.

Obituary.

Mr. Joseph P. Curfman died at his home in Cass township, this county, Tuesday, March 23, 1897, at 7 o'clock A. M., after suffering about two months from a complication of diseases, at the age of 80 years, 1 month and 17 days. He is survived by one son, four daughters, seven grandchildren, one great-grandchild and one sister, Mrs. Sarah Park, of Iowa. The remains were interred in the Baptist cemetery alongside his wife who preceded him to the grave ten years. Rev. Stine officiated at the services. The deceased was for over fifty years a member of the M. E. church.

* * *

Institute Proceedings.

The educational meeting, held at Sheridan school house on the evening of April 5, was opened with music by the Calvin band.

An organization was effected by the election of H. G. Swope, chairman, and Bertha Coder, secretary. Devotional exercises were codducted by A. W. Wright, after which we were favored with recitations by Harry Gosnell and Earl Wright.

The first topic, "Our Schools," was then taken up by David Gosnell who contrasted the schools of fifty years ago with those of today, also telling us of some of the things which have caused their improvement. W. A. Crotsley next took up the subject, ably discussing the same and telling of some of the ways in which our schools might be further improved. One of the most important ways being graded schools in the country.

Next we were favored with recitations by Ada Johdson and Chalmers Wright.

The topic, "Our Outlook," was ably discussed by H. G. Swope, who set forth the idea that our outlook is in ourselves and not in our brother.

After a recitation by Bertha Coder, the band favored us with music.

Mrs. S. V. Heaton next spoke on "Temperance." She said that temperate habits may be formed in the school room and intemperate ones broken there.

"Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" was sung by Mrs. Maud O. Sleep, Miss Bertha Coder, H. G. Swope and D. K. Coder.

Miss Mary Hamilton next recited "The Ruggleses Dinner Party."

Esten Roland made the farewell address which was responded to by H. G. Swope, who said: "Loyalty is the chief aim to which every person, who is to day and who has been in the past a pupil, is striving."

The meeting was closed with music by the band, and all went away feeling that the evening had been well spent. SECRETARY.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Ten-Day Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for an early Spring excursion to Washington leaving Pittsburg April 15, 1897.

Round-trip tickets, permitting of stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use *going* on special train, or on Train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M., *returning* on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited. Special train of parlor cars and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona	11 40 A. M.	$7 35
Bellwood	f 11 52 "	7 35
Tyrone	12 03 P. M.	7 25
Huntingdon	12 35 "	6 65
Mt. Union	f 12 54 "	6 35
Lewistown Junction	1 33 "	5 60
Washington	Arrive 7 15 "	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to agent.

Pullman sleeping cars will be run through on night train leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 4-7-2t.

Transportation of Bicycles Free on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on and after April 7, 1897, bicycles will be checked by baggage agents and carried in the baggage cars of the company, when accompanied on the same train by the owners, free of cost, provided the passenger presenting a bicycle for carriage has no baggage; otherwise the bicycle will be charged for at regular rates.

This arrangement applies to all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg and Erie.

DIED.

NEGAL.—In West Mooresville, Tuesday, April 6, 1897, Nora Florence, daughter of W. F. and S. A. Negal, aged 6 years, 9 months and 2 days.

HARNISH.—In Grantsville, Friday, April 2, 1897, Daniel Harnish, aged 77 years.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed ni si May 5, 1897, and absolutely May 11, 1897.

1 RUNK. Account of J. R. Hegie, administrator of Samuel Runk, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2 HERMON. First and final account of William Hermon, executor of Frederick Hermon, deceased.
3 HOLTZAPPLE. First and final account of J. D. Goodman, administrator of Henry Holtzapple, deceased, late of the borough of Birmingham.
4 GROVE. First and final account of Joseph L. Bergantz, administrator of Charles Edgar Grove, late of Henderson township, deceased.
5 BRINDLE. First and final account of D. H. Fisher, administrator of Rosannah Brindle, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
6 O'MARA. First and final account of W. J. O'Mara, administrator of John O'Mara, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
7 WILSON. First and final account of Henry D. Wilson, executor of Matilda Wilson, late of Oneida township, deceased, with distribution.
8 SHOUP. Final account of H. C. Zeigler, guardian of Mathias Shoup, Margaret Shoup and Elizabeth Shoup, minor children of Alfred N. Shoup, late of Tell township, deceased.
9 CRAWFORD. First and final account of Jacob Conrad, guardian of Albert H. and Ray P. Crawford, minor children of Geo. W. Crawford, as filed by the administrator of Jacob Conrad, deceased.
10 HOOVER. First and final account of Katharine Hoover and Reuben Hoover, administrators of Benjamin Hoover, late of Penn township, deceased.
11 SHULTZ. First and final account of Geo. W. Shultz, administrator of David H. Shultz, late of Lincoln township, dec'd.
12 METZ. Second and final account of John Metz, administrator of John K. Metz, deceased.
13 GRAZIER. Account of Benjamin Boyer, guardian of Maud Grazier, minor child of Porter B. Grazier, deceased.
14 HARPER. First and final account of W. H. Roddy, administrator of Robert Harper, deceased, late of Dublin township.
15 BANKS. First and final account of J. L. Hetrick, administrator of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased.
16 WHITTAKER. First and final account of Thomas S. Whittaker, administrator of John A. Whittaker, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
17 CORBIN. First and final account of Addison M. Kelly, administrator of the estate of William A. Corbin, late of Juniata township, deceased.
18 SHAVER. First and final account of James M. Shaver and C. B. Bowles, executors of Peter R. Shaver, deceased, late of the borough of Mount Union, with distribution.
19 HURLEY. First and final account of Joseph Repper, administrator of Mary Hurley, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
20 BLAIR. Second partial account of John S. Blair, executor of David Blair, deceased, and second distribution account of John S. Blair, trustee, under the will of David Blair, deceased, filed therewith.
21 AFRICA. First and final account of Stewart Africa, administrator of Jacob Africa, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

Register's office, April 5, 1897. } B. F. CODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on May 5, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely Sept. 8, 1897.

1 RUPERT. Inventory of the personal property of John Rupert, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Rupert.
2 Inventory of the personal property of John A. Nash, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his wife, Sarah Nash.
3 CRITES. Inventory of the personal property of W. K. Crites, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda J. Crites.
4 Inventory of the personal property of John P. Campbell, deceased, set apart to Martha Campbell, his widow, by appraisers appointed by the Orphans' Court, under act of June 4, 1883.
5 McMATH. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel McMath, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha McMath.
6 CUMMINS. Inventory of the personal property of Robert S. Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda T. Cummins.
7 CONRAD. Inventory of the personal property of Jacob Conrad, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary Conrad.
8 CORNEALY. Appraisement of the real estate of John Cornealy, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Margaret Cornealy, under Act of June 4, 1883.
9 SEHNER. Inventory of the personal property of George M. Sehner, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Ellen Sehner, under Act of Jvne 4, 1883.

Office of Clerk O. C. } B. F. GODARD,
April 5, 1897. } Clerk Orphans' Court.

FOR SALE.—Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes. These tubers are extra early and give a large yield. There is no better food potato. I offer them at a much lower price than the same variety can be purchased from horticulturists. Call on or address, K. W. MIERLEY, Page, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Special Values.

This week we want to call attention to some Special Values. When we speak of special values we give you the benefit of twenty-five years experience in Dry Goods dealing. Coupled with this is the fact that we get every advantage which tends to lessen the cost to you. Note these prices:

Until further notice we will sell Lancaster Ginghams at 5 cents.

An immense line of beautiful Percales, 32 inches wide, fast colors, worth 10c a yd. By close purchasing we can offer them at 8c per yd.

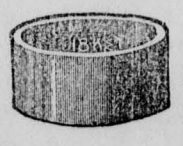
We also offer a handsome line of well known make of Lawns, which are worth 10 cents a yard, at 5c per yard.

Our SHIRT WAISTS are More Beautiful this Season than Ever.

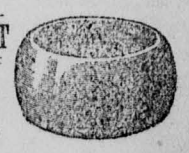
SPLENDID LINE OF STYLES AT 50 CENTS. All have detachable collars and the latest sleeve. You will find all the new shapes in collars and neckwear to go with these.

We have never offered a finer lot of goods than we show this Spring. And things were never so cheap. It's worth your while to spend an hour looking through the store.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.



GOLD ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS



Set Rings, Plain Flat, Half-round, Engraved,
AND CHASED BAND RINGS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, Children and Babies. A beutiful line of

SOLID SILVER TABLE WARE

in beautiful patterns, including many fine pieces in satin lined boxes. They are admirable for wedding presents and birthday gifts.

L. W. ZERBY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
516 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired at low prices.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 14, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The borough schools close to-day.

—The trout season opens to-morrow.

—Mrs. M. L. Rex recently visited among friends at Bellwood.

—Blair county will realize $28,350 from liquor licenses this year.

—J. G. Hicks' family have gone to their summer home near Mill Creek.

—Chas. W. Corbin yesterday moved into G. W. Yocum's house on Chustnut street.

—Cyrus Copenhaver and daughter, of Braddock, were recent guests of Elmer E. Palmer and wife.

—The Hamilton road bill and the new capitol bill passed the senate finally last Thursday afternoon.

—Mrs. W. H. Rex on Monday moved into the station agent's house, vacated by J. G. Hicks' family.

—Miss Dollie Fields, of Mount Union, spent a couple days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. S. W. Craig and two chidren, of Huntingdon, were visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—Chas. B. Stevens, of McConnellsburg, was in Mapleton last Wednesday, looking up trade in his line.

—Miss Viola Godard, of Huntingdon, was a visitor among Mapleton friends a couple days during the past week.

—A. M. Menold, wife and children and Charles M. Goodman, of Mill Creek, were among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Fire destroyed the Bellefonte electric light works on Tuesday night of last week. Loss about $20,000; insurance $13,000.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, spent a few days of the past week among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—The New York *Herald* inquires: "Is the air vanishing?" Probably so; a great deal is being pumped into bicycle tires.

—The smallest sheriff's sale in Perry county since its formation in 1820 took place Thursday when but one property was offered for sale.

—Samuel Sandusky, aged 30, while walking over the Manyunk bridge a few miles west of McVeytown on Friday morning, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

—Governor Hastings last week reappointed Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Senate confirmed him without a dissenting vote.

—The preliminary skirmishes of the annual housecleaning are under way, and cobwebs and dust are being chased from attics and closets, preparatory to the general onslaught on the living apartments.

—David F. Cassidy, of Altoona, recently visited among friends at Mount Union and Mapleton. Mr. Cassidy was for eight years foreman of the Lncy Furnace and he still has some yearnings after the old place.

—The recent rainy weather put a stop to the work of fixing up around the house. As soon as the weather has cleared up, if it ever does, let the good work go on. Burn all the rubbish and whitewash fences and cellars.

—The annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shows that 50,273,656 tons of bituminous coal were produced in Pennsylvania last year, a decrease of 1,539,456 tons over the year before. There were 170 fatal acddidents during the year.

—W. B. Smith, formerly of Trough Creek valley, has opened a crocery store in N. B. Corbin's room adjoining the Union National bank, Huntingdon, where he will be glad to see his friends from this section. It is a good location and we wish him success.

—At a meeting of the claimants to the estate of Joseph Bail, who died in Philadelphia in 1821, was held in Media recently. The personal estate, amounting to $129,000, was divided at the time but for some reason the real estate, valued at $850,000, was never divided. The estate claimed includes valuable lands in Mifflin, Huntingdon, Greene and Luzerne counties and the District of Columbia. The prospective heirs nearly all reside in Chester county.

—Judge Lyons, of Juniata county, specially presiding at Pottsville, has refused to quash the indictment against E. A. Van Valkenberg for conspiring to bribe Representative Weiss, of Northampton county, to vote for John Wanamaker for U. S. Senator, and he will have to stand trial.

—M. S. Burket, an employee of the Cottage planing mill at Everett, Bedford county, was struck on the shoulder by a roofing lath carried backward with terific force from a saw, inflicting serious and perhaps fatal injuries. His left arm was so badly injured that amputation was necessary.

—A very interesting Easter program will be rendered next Sunday morning at the the M. E. church by the young people and the children of the Sunday school, commencing at 10.30. During the services a collection for an Easter offering to Missions will be taken. All are cordially invited.

—The Mountain Base Ball League was started last Thursday night by the organization of the Altoona club. Steps will be taken to effect organizations in Johnstown, South Fork, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Bellefonte, Philipsbnrg, Patton, Punxsutawney, Clearfield and Dubois, the whole to make up the league.

—The March reports from the vice presidents of the Peninsula horticultural society indicate that the Delaware and Maryland peach crop will be very heavy, nearly every peninsula county reporting the condition as first-rate. The pear, plum and apple trees are in good condition and the small fruits promising.

—A new trial has been granted in this county in the case of Susan Ellis, for use W. A. Myton, vs. the Agricultural Insurance Company, in which the plaintiff recently secured a verdict. The new trial has been granted on account of the admissions of Mrs. Ellis to the effect that her testimony at the former trial was false.

—The question as to where the Pennsylvania National Guard shall go has finally been decided at a conference of the general officers in Harrisburg Tuesday of last week. The entire division will parade in Philadelphia May 15, at the unveiling of the Washington monument, and a provisional brigade will be sent to New York to attend the unveiling of the Grant monument April 27.

—Burglars entered the railroad freight office at Warriorsmark on Friday night last. Entrance was made by forcing a door with an iron bar. They ransacked all the drawers, desk, etc., in the office and scattered their contents about promiscuously. Express boxes and packages were torn open and their contents rifled. The loss could not be ascertained. A jug of whiskey is missing.

—Forest fires are raging in sections of Pennsylvania and as a result millions of feet of valuable timber will be destroyed. It is indeed very strange that more precaution could not be exercised and prevent or lessen somewhat this wholesale devouring of lumber by fire. Our forests and mountains are disappearing rapidly enough by the axe route without allowing fire to eat them up with such rapidity.

—The announcement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the removal of the tariffs for the carriage of bicycles and that hereafter they would be treated the same as ordinary baggage, brings that great corporation in line with the other railroads, and will be hailed with delight by all lovers of the wheel. While one source of profit is thus cut off the company will, doubtless, be more than compensated by increased travel.

—A broken axle on an a west-bound freight train at Tyrone Forge caused an annoying wreck about 6 o'clock Monday evening. The train was running at a speed of about twenty miles per hour at the time, and as a result seventeen cars were piled up in indescribable confusion all over the tracks. Fortunately all the trainmen escaped injury, so the loss is altogether in the property line. Trains were delayed about three hours

—Congressman Mahon has been allotted 8000 packages of garden seeds by the Agricultural department, which he is now distributing to his constituents in the seven counties comprising the 18th Congressional district. Of the total supply, 6345 packages have been placed in the hands of Republican county committeemen of the various counties, to be distributed by them to the citizens of their districts. The number allotted to them in this county was about 2000.

—Recently a body of Pennsylvania legislators, dignified and circumspect as becometh the occupants of Grace church, Harrisburg, visited the State College in Centre county, and while they were inspecting that excellent institution the wicked students invaded the car containing the anti-malarial medicine chests and carried off seven kegs of beer, a lot of wines etc., and fragrant Havana cigars. And it is to be presumed that the wise solons returned to Grace church as sober and discreet as when they left it.—*Ex.*

—A mysterious light appearing in the heaveans is causing cosiderable excitement and alarm in the west. The light is as great as that caused by twenty stars, white, clear and steady, and was first seen on the Pacific coast and has since been seen at Kansas City traveling eastward at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Religious fanatics who have seen it are preparing for the end of the world while those of a more sober mind say it is either phenomena of the heavens or as is more likely the powerful search light of an airship directed towards the earth.

—Few eastern people have a correct idea of the immence territory which is flooded by the high water in the Mississippi valley, or of the great damage which it has caused. The territory subject to inundation includes an area as large as the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. In the state of Louisiana alone the present flooded district produces a cotton crop of 1,500,000 bales valued at $75,000,000. Add to this estimate a large area in the upper Mississippi, in the states of Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois, and the reader will at once see the terrible devastation which the floods of this year are causing.

—Many documents bearing the handwriting of George Washington, William Penn, and King George have been unearthed by workmen employed in remodeling the Westmoreland county Court House. The papers were found in an old chest which had been stored away in a garret. Among them are records as to slaves belonging to Washington, the boundaries and grants of Indian lands. The records show that Washington in business transactions was like business men of to-day. One document tells about his selling the property of John Johns in 1786 for a debt of £25 8s. and 6d. Public documents and letters with the signatures of King George III. and William Penn were also unearthed. Several interesting letters from Penn show his vague ideas of the region west of Fort Pitt, since in alluding to the Mississippi river he styles it "the river that drains the great lakes." Other records written by men of rank both in the colonies and England were found, but many of these are defaced and undecipherable. The documents will be turned over to the State.

Pastor's Report.

The following is the statistical report that the pastor of the Mount Union, Mapleton and Newton Hamilton Presbytenian churches presented to the Huntingdon Presbytery at its meeting this week in Mifflin: Number received to the church membership on examination 23, number by certificate 7, number adults baptized 8, number of children 4, active membership reported 404, Sabbath school membership 481.

Contribution to Foreign Missions $150, Home Missions $93, education $24, Sabbath School Mission Work $41, Church Erection $29, Ministerial Relief $23, Presbyterial Sustentation $24, Aid for Colleges $12, General Assembly Fund $33.52, and to congregation purposes which includes pastor's salary $1,824. The pastor's salary is paid in full. These churches have lost seven members by death and thirteen by dismission on account of removals.

Will Give the Town a Wide Berth.

It is more than probable that tramps will give Altoona a wide berth hereafter. In accordance with an ordinance recently passed by city councils the wandering Willies who strike the city will be given a ten days' job of work on the streets and while doing the same will be supplied with ornaments in the shape of balls and chains. While performing their labors they will be fed at the expense of the city, though the ultimatum is, no work, no grub. This is a sensible solution of the tramp problem and if rigidly enforced in Altoona, as it should be, it will not be long until the ball and chains will accumulate rust for want of tramps to fasten them to.

A Talk on Carpets and Mattings.

We extend to you a Special Invitation to call and examine our Immence Stock of Carpets and Mattings. In INGRAINS we can give you something good at 20 cents; a little better at 25 cents; at 35, 40, 45, 50 and 55 cents we have the most excellent value. The Carpets are all new, consequently we have all the new styles and colors. We still have some of the 20 cent rag carpet, this is a special bargain and you should see it. Our line of Brussels, Moquettes, Axminsters and Velvets shown by sample are much admired.

MATTINGS—Have you seen the new Carpet effects; they are beauties. The earlier you come the better the choice. We are going to make a success of this department and believe we can save you some money, but come and see for yourself. Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Bridge at Spruce Creek.

The Pennsylvania railroad company intends to replace the old iron bridge spanning the Juniata river west of Spruce Creek station with a three-track structure this year. This bridge will be a six-span affair, and will be about 240 feet long and 45 feet high. The company is now building a $60,000 bridge, 1,000 feet long, at Elk View, on the P. W. & B. Fair progress is being made on the new steel bridge over the Susquehanna river at Columbia, the mason work being almost completed. The cost of these three bridges will not fall far short of $350,000.—Harrisburg *Call.*

Child Fatally Burned.

Ray, aged about three years, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Blatt, who reside on the Stone Creek road, a short distance north of Huntingdon, was fatally burned on the afternoon of the first inst. There was a pile of brush being burned in a field where Mr. Blatt was plowing, and the little fellow was gathering small pieces of chips and sticks and throwing them on the embers, when a gust of wind fanned up a blaze, throwing it against him, when his dress took fire and in a moment was a sheet of flames. The child was burned to a crisp all over his body. His sufferings were agonizing, death ensuing at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Something New For Easter.

There is a traditson to the effect that luck attends the wearing of something new on Easter Sunday, Especially for this occasion we have prepared a line of footwear—dainty, stylish and durable enough to please the most fastidious. Shoes for papa, mama and the baby, all at reasonable prices. You'd better come early. You won't have another chance to buy luck for a year at

D. S. LYNN,

Hazlett Block,

HUNTINGDON, - PENN'A.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

DANIEL W. VOORHEES DEAD.

The Former Senator From Indiana Succumbs to Angina Pectoris.

Daniel Woolsey Voorhees, formerly United States from Indiana, died in his home at Washington of angina pectoris. Mr. Voorhees had been in poor health for several years, and during the last two years of his term in the Senate, which ended on March 4, he had taken little part in the proceedings in the Senate. Mr. Voorhees had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism of the heart. His death was directly due to an attack of angina pectoris. The Senator leaves three sons, Charles, Reese N. and James Paxton, and one daughter, Miss Hallie, all of whom except the first reside in Washington. It was decided to inter the remains at Terre Haute, Ind.

THE LATE DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Daniel Woolsey Voorhees in appearance was one of the most striking figures in the Senate. He was familiarly known as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," by reason of his large and magnificently proportioned figure. As an orator he had few peers, and commanded a magnificent vocabulary. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 26, 1827, and was only two months old when his parents moved to Fountain County, Indiana. His paternal ancestors came from Holland, and were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey, the original name being Van Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees's boyhood was spent on his parents' farm and in 1845 he entered college, the Asbury University, in Greencastle, where he graduated in 1849. Immediately after leaving college he went into the law office of Lane & Wilson, in Crawfordsville. Mr. Voorhees was appointed to the United States Senate in 1877 as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. He was subsequently elected by the Legislature for the full term ensuing, and was re-elected in 1885 and 1891. The capture of the Indiana Legislature by the Republicans in 1896 prevented Mr. Voorhees's re-election to the Senate to a fourth term. His public service terminated on March 4 last, when he was succeeded by Charles W. Fairbanks, a Republican.

DEATH CHAIR OUT OF ORDER.

Breakdown of the Dynamo in a Final Test Preparatory to Killing Haas.

William Haas was to have been put to death soon after midnight in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for the murder of Mrs. William Brader at Courdale on July 3 last. It was to have been Ohio's first electrical execution. All preparations had been made for the execution, and Haas expected to die. While making a final test of the apparatus one of the armature coils was burned out, although the voltage was not nearly so high as in former tests. The prisoners who had charge of the dynamo room are suspected of tampering with the machine, but they deny it. Governor Bushnell decided to reprieve Haas until April 21.

Death in a Train Wreck.

A northbound Florida special on the Southern Railway and a local southbound passenger train came together in collision at Harrisburg, N. C., and three persons were killed and six injured. The killed are T. Clingman Benton, of Charlotte, thirty-five years old, postal clerk; Titus Eudy, of Forest Hill, Concord; Will Donaldson, fireman on No. 36.

Flood Outlook Hopeful.

Nearly 16,000 square miles of land in the Mississippi Valley, with 380,000 population, have been flooded. The flood waters have begun to recede from the Mississippi Delta, and the outlook in the Memphis district is more hopeful; a statement has been prepared by the Weather Bureau regarding the effects of the floods on agriculture.

Tornado in the South.

Telegrams from Ozark, Ala., and Valdosta, Ga., show that that section was visited by a Gulf tornado, ascending the Apalachicola Valley and sweeping northward with terrific force to the confluence of Chattahoochee and the Flint rivers, where it divided. Trees were uprooted and houses blown to pieces. Several lives were lost.

Greeks Cross the Line.

A body of 1500 or more irregular Greek troops crossed the Turkish frontier at Krania and engaged the Sultan's forces. The fighting lasted all day, but as the invaders were in a forest the results were not ascertained. The entire Turkish army is ready to move to the front, and it was believed that war was likely to become general.

Japan and Hawaii.

The Government of Hawaii has prohibited the landing in Hawaii of 400 Japanese immigrants and the Hawaiian Court has confirmed the action of the Government. The United States has dispatched the cruiser Philadelphia to Hawaii and the Japanese Government also has decided to send a warship thither.

Surrender of Philippine Rebels.

Senor De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, received advices that 10,803 rebels in the Philippine Islands have surrendered. Aside from a few marauders in the Province of Neuva Reija the remainder of the islands are quiet. This surrender the Minister regards as practically settling the rebellion.

Peru Stops Silver Coinage.

The Peruvian Government has suspended the coinage of silver at the Government mint. The Government has also issued a prohibition against the importation of silver coins after May 10.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The bid of the Illinois Steel Company was the only one received by the Navy Department for supplying 8000 tons of armor plate for the three battleships Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama. This bid of $240 a ton was conditioned upon the Government agreeing to purchase all its armor plate from the company for the next twenty years. No award was made.

General Henry V. Boynton was appointed Chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads made a favorable report on the bill to authorize a commission, consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior and the Attorney-General, to adjust the debts of the roads to the Government.

Former Secretary of State John W. Foster has been asked by the President to take charge of the interests of the United States in the fur-seal controversy, under the direction of Secretary Sherman.

An attack by Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, led Speaker Reed to state his reasons for not appointing commttees at the present session.

Representatives of American shipping interests assembled in Washington to discuss needed legislation. A committee will frame a bill with the hope of improving the situation as regards shipbuilding and shipowning.

Protests against the Dingley bill have been filed in the State Department by the diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

Domestic.

A shooting affray occurred at Jordan, Ky., in which Edward Frazier was killed and his brother John badly wounded by Dr. White. The trouble grew out of an insulting note, written to a Miss Faunt, housekeeper for Dr. White, who has an invalid wife.

Two tramp thieves fatally wounded Mrs. Caroline Booth, of Botsford Station, near Danbury, Conn., and an armed posse started in pursuit.

Mrs. Sophia Vogel threw her two young children from a ferryboat into the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo. The babies floated downstream and were rescued. The mother was drowned.

A decree has been entered by the Supreme Court enjoining the Phœnix Savings Bank, of Providence, R. I., from further conducting business and giving it permission to collect debts and distribute dividends. The treasurer, George E. Sheldon, says that owing to the hard times and to the depreciation of values in securities the bank officials thought it best to take this course.

The National Harrow Company, of Utica, N. Y., has filed in the United States Circuit Court bills of complaint in forty-five cases of patent infringement. The company owns 180 patents, covering, it claims, the entire spring-tooth harrow business. It contends that the defendants should pay damages for every infringing harrow sold. The defendants are dealers in Madison, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Steuben, Erie, Monroe, Cayuga and Onondaga Counties.

Thomas Dinnen, of Maquato, Iowa, was robbed by highwaymen on the Douglas street bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, Neb. He was thrown over the railing. He was found on the edge of the river bank, and died a few hours later without regaining consciousness. The body fell seventy feet. He was a well-known man in Iowa.

Admiral Jorg Montt, former President of the Republic of Chile, paid a visit to West Point Military Academy. He was met at the depot by Colonel S. M. Mills, Commandant of Cadets, and Adjutant Wilder. At 5.30 a review of the corps of cadets was given in his honor, after which he returned to New York, apparently delighted with his visit.

Seaman Kline, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, is dead, and two other sailors are dying, as a result of drinking wood alcohol mixed with eggs and condensed milk.

Miss Alice Holmes, the blind poetess, of Jersey City, N. J., who taught music until she was sixty-eight, was suddenly made rich by the bequest of her brotber, who died in California.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has insured her life for $1,000,000, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, of California, being the beneficiary.

The filibustering steamer Bermuda has escaped the vigilance of officials again and sailed to Cuba with arms and munitions for the rebels.

An explosion of fireworks at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, caused an extensive fire. Among the buildings destroyed were the Bourse, which adjoined the building in which the explosion occurred, and the National and British banks. The exact loss is as yet unknown, but it will be heavy.

One of the gravest perils to be feared from the great floods in the Mississippi Valley is that the recession of the waters may be followed by famine and pestilence.

Daniel G. Griffin, the candidate of the Gold Democrats for Governor last fall, died at Watertown, N. Y.

A fine saddle horse was bought at Lexington in Kentucky for President McKinley.

Mrs. Julia Nelson was asphyxiated by coal gas in a hovel in Chicago. She was worth $100,000.

W. M. Gage and his wife were found dead in bed in their home at Chicago. A note found in the room addressed to the Coroner shows that the couple intended suicide. The husband was a machinist.

George Stephens, division freight agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad dropped dead in his office on the second floor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Building, Philadelphia. The cause of his death is said to have been heart failure.

There is a scarcity of onions in the San Francisco (Cal.) market. Dealers say that all the California crop was shipped as soon as gathered to the Eastern and Southeastern States, and that a corner has been effected in the Washington and Oregon crops.

The body of Andrew Jeffries Garvey, notorious as an informer during the trial of "Boss" Tweed and his associates, will be brought from Southampton, where he died Monday, to New York City, for burial beside his first wife, who died in 1886.

The Porto Rican Revolutionary Committee in New York has received private information from the island that the people have taken up arms against the Spanish Government.

Superintendent Jasper's idea of establishing lunch rooms in the public schools of New York City was indorsed by the Board of Education. The purpose of the plan is to provide wholesome food for the children.

The Illinois Steel Company shut down its works in Chicago, throwing 4000 men out of work. The rail-straighteners had arranged to strike, but the company forestalled them.

Julio Sanguily and F. Lechusa, Cuban Generals, were arrested at Jacksonville, Fla., accused of fitting out an armed expedition against Spain. Cubans were vexed at the arrests.

Collector Kilbreth, of New York, issued the necessary orders to Custom House clerks for the retention of samples so that a tariff tax may be imposed on present imports, in case the retroactive clause in the tariff bill becomes law.

WILL REPRESENT MRS. M'KINLEY.

Important Social Duties at the White House Devolve on Mrs. Saxton.

Mrs. Maria Saxton, on whom, it is believed will devolve the chief social duties of the White House in the McKinley regime, is the aunt of the President's wife. Mrs. McKinley, owing to her delicate health, will not be able to attend to all of the obligations that fall to the lot of the mistress of the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Saxton will reside with the McKinleys at the White House and will in

MRS. MARIA SAXTON.
(An aunt of the President's wife who will look after details of the household.)

all probability not only take the head of the line in state affairs, but will also find it necessary to look after the details of the household—a task which Mrs. McKinley will hardly be able to perform. Mrs. Saxton is an accomplished woman, used to the ways of society, and may be confidently relied upon by her niece to play the part of hostess with all the correctness the eminent position demands.

E. S. DEAN COMPANY A FRAUD.

A Mysterious New York Concern is Now in Trouble.

The offices in New York City of the E. S. Dean Company, dealers in stocks, bonds, grain and provisions, are in charge of deputy sheriffs on an attachment. The concern has done an enormous business for some time past, the customers being almost entirely outside of New York. It has made a specialty of "discretionary orders," that is, the customers sent in their money for the company to play in the market as it saw fit for their account. The company's mail is said to have been tremendous, letters containing from $10,000 to $20,000 being received each day. A large number of girls were constantly employed sending circulars through the mail, pointing out the large profit that could be made through this manner of dealing.

Months ago a fraud order was issued against Dean & Co. The concern advertised extensively in the newspapers, in which the claim was made that they possessed inside information on the proposed movement of stocks and inviting investors and speculators to forward money for investment in pools that were being formed to take advantage of the rise or fall in the price of shares.

The offices of E. S. Dean & Co. have been besieged ever since the company's exposure by anxious investors. Some of them came from New Jersey and far up New York State, hoping to get back some of their money. The deputy sheriff in charge of the office gave them no encouragement. It is said that 25,000 investors all over the United States have lost $5,000,000.

FOUR LIVES AND $1,200,000 LOST.

Fire Destroys the Handsomest Business Block in Knoxville, Tenn.

Fire destroyed the handsome business block between Union and Reservoir streets, on Gay street, Knoxville, Tenn., causing a loss of $1,200,000.

The register of the Hotel Knox, in which fifty-six people were sleeping, was burned. A. E. Weeks, of Locke, N. Y., agent for a Rochester stamping company, is known to have perished. R. W. Hopkins, a St. Louis commercial traveler, was last seen in the burning building. Edward Robinson, of Pulaski, Tenn., is also missing. Several persons were injured in jumping from the hotel.

The fire was discovered at 4 o'clock a. m. in the wholesale grocery store of the Mc. Nulty Grocery Company, adjoining the Hotel Knox. A general alarm was turned in, but the efforts of all the local fire companies, aided by several from Chattanooga, could not save the block.

It became necessary to have the walls of one building blown down by cannon to check the spread of the fire. A mountain howitzer of the Knoxville Legion was called into play and a load of canister did the work, at the same time tearing up some residences in a different portion of the city.

S. E. Williams, a capitalist, of Springfield, Mass., a guest at the Hotel Knox, has not been seen since the fire. His relatives have been notified of his probable death. J. C. M. Bogle, of Memphis, was badly burned.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN INJURED.

Fell With 400 Persons and Was Picked Up Unconscious.

William J. Bryan addressed a crowd of nearly three thousand persons from the piazza of the Hotel San Marco, at St. Augustine, Fla.

At the close of his speech citizens flocked about him in a great mass, and so terrible was the strain that a section of the piazza, forty feet square, fell in, throwing four hundred persons to the ground, fully twenty feet below.

Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious and carried to a nearby office, where medical aid was given. Aside from a badly cut face and some bruises he is not seriously hurt. A score or more persons received cuts, bruises or sprains, but no one was seriously hurt.

Vetoed by Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, made public his message to the Legislature refusing to approve the Greater New York bill and asking to have the charter amended. He declared himself in favor of a single Police Commissioner, with a separate Board of Elections, and the right of the Mayor to remove heads of departments at will during his whole term of office. With his message he sent amendments which had been drawn up to meet his views, and he declared that if those amendments were adopted he would sign the amended bill.

FIBROID TUMOR

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Interview With Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb.

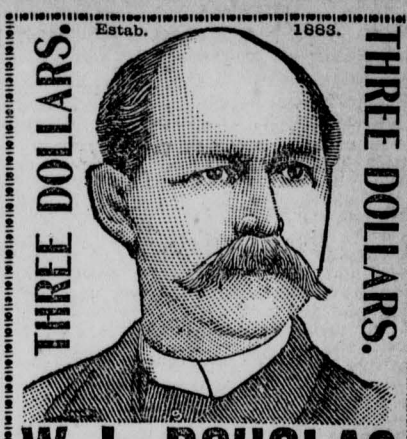
Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it:

I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on, I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble.

Upon examination, he found there was a Fibroid Tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me, and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away and that dull ache was gone.—Mrs. B. A. Lombard, Box 71, Westdale, Mass.

AGENTS. We want one agent in this County to sell to families. Best paying article on earth. We pay all expense. Address GLYZA CHEM. CO., Washington, D. C.

THREE DOLLARS. Estab. 1883. THREE DOLLARS.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE ..BEST.. IN THE WORLD

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the LATEST SHAPES and STYLES and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

What He Says.

Denmark, Wash. Co., Minn.
Feb. 20th, 1897.

I have had a Jones 1200 lbs. Scale in use for over 25 years; they are as good now as when I first got them. John Burton.

To JONES OF BINGHAMTON
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ELECTRIC IN EFFECT Cutler's Catarrh Inhaler CURES and restores the sense of TASTE, SMELL and HEARING. . . $1.00.
W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Props.

See Them

When you are talking Bicycles, don't be content until you have seen the new

Lovell Diamond Models of '97

They are the top notch of bicycle engineering, and science must now seek to develop other fields. The perfect point of PERFECTION is reached only by the Lovell Wheels. On this fact critics agree. Why not look them over carefully, study their strong points and note their beauty and elegant finish. Their points of superiority are so simple a child can understand them. We stake our business reputation of over 55 years that there was never so perfect a wheel made. It leads them all. Investigate and you will ride no other. Please call and examine, at our local agencies, or at our stores, 147 Washington and 131 Broad St., Boston.

None Genuine Without The Above Name-Plate.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed Upon Application.

John P. Lovell Arms Co.
BOSTON, MASS.
A list of Bargains in Second-hand Wheels mailed on application.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.

No. 3714. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.00.

No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, shade, apron and fenders, $80. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

THE STANDARD PAINT FOR STRUCTURAL PURPOSES.
Pamphlet, "Suggestions for Exterior Decoration," Sample Card and Descriptive Price List free by mail.
Asbestos Roofing, Building Felt, Steam Packing, Boiler Coverings, Fire-Proof Paints, Etc.
Asbestos Non-Conducting and Electrical Insulating Materials.
H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.
CHICAGO: 240 & 242 Randolph St. PHILADELPHIA: 170 & 172 North 4th St. BOSTON: 77 & 79 Pearl St.

Strongest Bicycles IN THE WORLD.

1897 Columbia Bicycles are made of 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing. We control the entire production of this tubing and use it exclusively in

Columbia Bicycles $100 TO ALL ALIKE

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

HARTFORDS, $75, $60, $50, $45
SECOND ONLY TO COLUMBIAS.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Catalogue free from Columbia dealers. By mail for one 2-cent stamp.

COMPLETE MODEL OF THE GREAT COLUMBIA FACTORIES, lithographed in colors, ready to be cut out and built up, affording unlimited amusement and instruction to old and young, sent by mail on receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

His Back Up.

When Noah blew his horn, the camel humped himself to get aboard, and by a curious freak he stayed humped all his life. Lumbago or lame back humps a man's back simply because he cannot straighten himself on account of the stiffness and soreness accompanying the ailment. Nature helped the camel to his hump for a special purpose. Nature will help a man to get rid of his hump right off if he uses St. Jacobs Oil, because the character of the trouble is such that it needs just such a remedy to warm, soften and straighten out the contracted muscles. From the time of Noah down to the present time men have had lame backs, but only since the introduction of St. Jacobs Oil has the best cure for it been known. Lumbago really disables, but St. Jacobs Oil enables one to attend to business without loss of time.

In Larned, Kan., not only the life of an unlicensed dog is forfeited, but its owner must pay a fine.

Spring Humors

Those unsightly eruptions, painful boils, annoying pimples and other affections, which appear so generally at this season, make the use of that grand Spring Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, a necessity. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good. It will purify your blood, give you an appetite, tone your nerves, strengthen your stomach, and cure all spring humors. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Weather and Crime.

Professor Willis L. Moore, in a recent lecture, cited statistics to show what a great effect the weather conditions have on crime. There is a larger proportion of crime in the hot months than in the very cold ones, although there is much inducement for crime in the winter. From the records compiled by a Weather Bureau official a few years ago, it was found that, while there were 1600 suicides and 2500 murders during the three warmest months of the year, there were only 1200 suicides and 1700 murders during the three coldest months.

Burial in Switzerland.

There is at least one country in the world where it costs nothing to die. In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the Government. Every thing connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous.

The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

A New Botanical Discovery.—Of Special Interest to Sufferers from Diseases of the Kidneys or Bladder, Rheumatism, etc.—A Blessing to Humanity.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

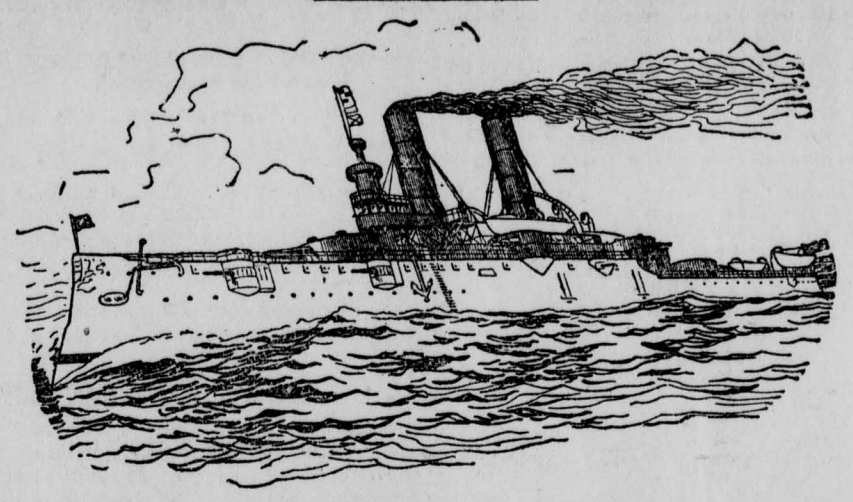
Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, from the wonderful Kava-Kava shrub has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or urinary organs. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges river, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well-known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis, when all other remedies had failed.

THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB (*Piper Methysticum.*)

In the New York *Weekly World* of Sept. 10th, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C. was given, describing his years of suffering from Kidney disease and Rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Illinois, passed nearly one hundred gravel stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel. Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years standing, by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful. Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis and was promptly cured of kidney disease and restored to health. Many other ladies also testify to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in the various disorders peculiar to womanhood.

So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 424 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of this paper who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

U. S. BATTLE SHIP IOWA, MONARCH OF THE SEAS.



The Iowa, which is the latest addition to the navy of the United States, had her official speed trial over a measured course of sixty-six nautical miles off the Massachusetts coast. The builders' contract called for a speed of sixteen knots an hour, but the great ship averaged 16.50 knots for four hours. The Iowa has easily earned a bonus of $200,000 for her builders. Considerable interest attached to the trial trip, as the Iowa is the last of the ships to be built by private contractors for which a premium for excess of speed is offered by the Government. The Iowa is the largest and most formidable sea-going ship in the United States Navy, and probably in the world.

MESSAGE ON THE FLOODS

President Asks Congress to Extend Aid to the Sufferers.

MONEY IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

President McKinley Describes in His Communication the Extent of the Floods and the Devastation, and Asks That an Appropriation be Made to Aid in the Work of Relief---A Quick Response.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President on Wednesday sent a message to the Senate and House of Representatives in reference to the relief for the flood sufferers in the Mississippi Valley. As a result $200,000 has been appropriated and is immediately available. The President in his message said:

"Information which has recently come to me from the Governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that widespread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life, has resulted from the floods which have submerged that section of the country. These are stated on reliable authority to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi Valley, the water being much higher than the highest stage it had reached before.

"From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than 250 miles by river, it is reported there are now at least fifty towns and villages under water; and a territory extending from one hundred miles north of Memphis to two hundred miles south, and from five to forty miles wide, is submerged. In this section alone there are from fifty thousand to sixty thousand people whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended.

"The authorities who have communicated with the Executive recognize that their first and most energetic duty is to provide as far as possible the means of caring for their own citizens; but nearly all of them agree in the opinion that after their resources have been exhausted, a sum aggregating at least $150,000, and possibly $200,000, will be required for immediate use.

"The Citizens' Relief Committee, of Memphis, which has taken prompt action, has already cared for from six thousand to seven thousand refugees from the flooded districts, and they are still arriving in that city in large numbers daily. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in the interior, whose condition has already been described.

"It has therefore seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of these stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the Government will promptly reinforce the work of the local authorities in the States named.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, April 7, 1897."

CONGRESS TAKES ACTION.

Quick Legislative and Executive Work for the Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—After the President's message had been read in the Senate Mr. Jones introduced a joint resolution appropriating $150,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers, and authorizing the use of Government boats in the relief work. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Catchings in the House introduced a resolution appropriating $200,000 to the same purpose. The House passed this resolution and sent it to the Senate, who reconsidered and postponed Mr. Jones's resolution, and adopted that of the House.

The joint resolution was signed by the President as soon as it was laid before him.

Secretary Alger speedily completed the arrangements for distribution of Government relief for the flood sufferers.

By the present plan six army officers started immediately for Memphis, and, dividing the Mississippi into six sections, will ascertain the needs of the people. Another detail of officers will follow distributing rations in accordance with the reports of these officers, acting in harmony with the local relief committees. Memphis will be headquarters for the purchase and distribution of supplies.

The six districts into which the Mississippi will be divided for purposes of investigation and distribution are as follows: From Memphis down to Helena down to Greenville, from Greenville down to Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to New Orleans, from Memphis to Cairo, from Cairo up.

Rhode Island Goes Republican.

The Republicans' State ticket was elected in Rhode Island by something over 10,000 plurality. They have both houses of the Legislature by big majorities. There was very little interest in the election. The success of the Republican ticket was regarded as certain. General Elisha Dyer's plurality over Daniel T. Church for Governor, was below that received by Governor Lippett over George A. Littlefield a year ago.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

The arbitration treaty has been side-tracked in the Senate.

The House adopted the Senate resolution for chartering a vessel to carry food to India.

Gettysburg is to have a monument to Abraham Lincoln. A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, appropriating $50,000 for the purpose.

A speech advocating the passage of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill was made in the Senate by Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky. He said the measure was a protection to the honest man.

Congressmen are reported as not taking at all kindly to the idea of relegating the currency question to a commission of business men for a plan of settlement to be presented at the next session.

Representative Howe, of New York, has introduced a resolution in the House providing that the Constitution be so amended that Congress shall have exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) presented a resolution declaring that it is unconstitutional to impose tariff taxes on articles of daily consumption to increase the fortunes of one class of citizens at the expense of the other.

A bill has been introduced in the House providing for the establishing of a department of commerce, labor and manufactures. Its head is to be a Cabinet officer, and the necessary clerical force is provided for.

For many years an effort has been made to postpone the inauguration of a President later than March 4, so that the season may be more propitious for the outdoor services. Senator Hoar has now introduced a bill for a constitutional amendment to change the day to April 30.

A powerful effort will be made to pass the Foraker Railroad Pooling bill during the present session. Prominent railroad officials say that the passage of the bill is the only thing that can save the railroad interests from heavy losses since the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It is believed that the bill will be carefully considered, and it starts out with considerable sympathy.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, secured immediate consideration for a joint resolution making immediately available $450,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio River. The resolution recites the present serious condition of affairs in the flooded districts and states that the appropriation is to be used to relieve the flood sufferers and to preserve the lives and property of citizens and the Government improvements along the river. The appropriation is to be deducted from the $2,500,000 given to the Mississippi River by the last River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The resolution was adopted without division.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Commodore Sicard to be Rear-Admiral and Captain Kautz to be Commodore.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Commodore Montgomery Sicard to be Rear-Admiral.

Captain Albert Kautz to be Commodore.

Lieutenant R. G. Davenport to be Lieutenant-Commander.

Lieutenant E. B. Barry to be Lieutenant-Commander.

To be Attorneys of the United States—Thomas H. Barnes, for the Western District of Arkansas; Pliny L. Soper, for the Northern District of the Indian Territory.

COMMODORE MONTGOMERY SICARD.

(Nominated to be a Rear-Admiral.)

Montgomery Sicard, whose promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral fills the vacancy made by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, has been on duty as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard since November, 1894. Admiral Sicard, who was born in September, 1836, in New York, was appointed an acting midshipman in 1851. In the first year of the Civil War he was on duty on various vessels in the blockading squadrons, and in 1862 was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander. After the war he spent two years at the Naval Academy, and after two years more of service on the Pensacola was made commander. In 1892-'93 he was on sea service, and in January, 1894, was placed in charge of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. In July of that year he was made Commodore, and in November assumed his present duties.

A Loyal Servant.

In spite of the inherent capacity for treachery and deceit we are accustomed to associate with the natives of India, one comes across wonderful and touching evidences of loyalty and devotion. Witness the devotion and faithfulness of our Goorka regiments during the terrible mutiny, and the thrilling stories of wonderful escapes entirely due to the loyalty of personal servants.

The following true incident happened lately in Madras: An Indian colonel had a "boy" for eighteen years. Having to go home on a furlough, he pensioned him and let him return to his family, to do nothing for the rest of his life. Returning to Madras, he was informed by a brother officer that his "boy" was as fit as ever, and only too anxious to return to duty. Almost before it seemed that a letter could have time to reach him, the "boy" was back in his accustomed place.

For two years he waited on his master as of yore, though his hair was silvered and his back bent. One day the colonel returned from parade, and had his wants supplied as usual. His servants, on leaving him, salaamed low, remarking, "Should the sahib want anything more and call, his faithful slave will hear. He berry tired—sleep." When the "sahib" called there was no answer. They found him curled on his mat. He had lain down—"tired." He would never be "tired" again. Uncomplainingly he had followed his sahib. Long marches, want of food, sickness and privation had never aroused a complaint. When death came he lay down without a murmur.—The Gentlewoman.

The Young People's Christian Endeavor movement has grown beyond all precedent and prophecy, says the New York Independent. It has come to be considered as necessary an arm of the Church as the Sunday-school, and few denominations have hesitated to make use of it.

Miss Varden (at grand concert)—"Don't you admire Pagginski's execution, Mr. Rush?" Mr. Rush—"I should like to hear of it."—Standard.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy N. Y.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret. candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Brick Street Pavement.

Brick street pavement, laid in Indianapolis in 1891, is so badly worn, says the Engineering News, that property-owners may be called upon to pay for new pavement before they have finished paying for the old one. Ottawa bricks were used, and the pavement is worn down several inches in places, and the surface is uneven and full of ridges. The contractor's guarantee deposit of twenty cents a yard has been practically consumed in repairs; but the contractor contends that he did not guarantee against ordinary wear, and he is suing for the return of his money, as the guarantee on parts of the pavement has expired. Brick pavement laid later in the same city is in much better condition, as the specifications were more strict and the bricks used were better.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00. at all druggists.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued a decree abolishing slavery.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

FULL of HEALTH

Every ingredient in Hires Rootbeer is health giving. The blood is improved, the nerves soothed, the stomach benefited by this delicious beverage.

HIRES
Rootbeer

Quenches the thirst, tickles the palate; full of snap, sparkle and effervescence. A temperance drink for everybody.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A package makes five gallons.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—15.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

REASONS FOR USING
Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapolio!
Use
SAPOLIO

The Seminary Building.

I visited the schoolroom, now in sad dilapidation,
Near the pleasant town of Cassville, a pleasant situation,
Where Ralph Pierce and the Walshes taught the youth of different stations
About the beginning of the present generation.
We remember when the building was first in contemplation
How the humble folks, opposed to any innovation,
Said the school would foster pride and be bad for the nation,
But their prejudice gave way when they saw the self-possession
Which characterized the students on every grave occasion,
And they looked upon the scholars with the greatest admiration,
And their feelings for the brightest were akin to adoration.
We stood in the schoolroom where our voice reverberation
Reminded us we were standing where the very first oration
Was delivered by some youth in great trepidation.
It also was the scene of some sharp exhortations
To attend to our books with less procrastination.
The outer walls and statues have withstood time's desecration;
The blackboard is also in good preservation,
But the wood work and the board walk are in a state of ruination;
The arbor where the grapes were, the fruit of much temptation,
Now the vines lie on the grass almost past renovation,
And all about the grounds there is an air of desolation.
A few of us are left of that happy combination;
And when we've reached the limit of our earthly probation;
And when we are called from our worldly habitation,
I hope we'll meet again where there's no separation.

ARGUS.

Cassville, Pa., April 8, 1897.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The boom of logs at Williamsport contains about 100,0000 feet now, and it is thought that it will reach about 150,000 before the spring is over. This will be 500,000 feet less than the boom contained last year.

The Odd Fellows' meeting, which will be held at Kane, Pa., on the 26th inst., promises to be one of more than usual interest. The occasion is the celebration of the seventy-eighth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America.

The Japanese government has just awarded to the Pencoyd Iron works, of Philadelphia, the contract for 2,000 tons of structural bridge steel, to be delivered in the form of 186 steel spans of varying length for the Imperial Japanese railway. The importance of the contract lies not so much in its magnitude as in the fact that it was secured in competition with the largest and most prominent manufacturers of structural steel in Europe, as well as this country. The contract calls for the completion of the work in 1897.

The Philadelphia *Times* of a recent date says that the Berwind-White Coal Mining company have recently closed a contract with the Mexican Central railroad for 100,000 tons of coal. This quantity of coal is to be moved within a year, beginning with April 1st. The Munson Steamship company, it is understood, have arranged with the coal company to freight the above contract from Philadelphia to Tampico. Parties competent to judge value place this contract at upwards of $300,000.

A large crowd of curious people attended the funeral in London a few days ago of Miss Isabel Mary Murphy, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Murphy, the California millionaire. The coroner's verdict was that death was due to disease caused by chronic alcoholism. Two sisters of Miss Murphy married English baronets, and a third is the wife of a Secretary of Legation at Paris. Miss Murphy willed her fortune, said to amount to $300,000, to a Catholic priest—"Father" S. Mullen. Her relatives have decided to contest her will.

The opinion handed down recently by Judge Savidge, of Sunbury, interpreting the fence law is of interest to every farmer in the state. A woman had brought suit against a neighbor for damage to her corn by his cattle. Judge Savidge charged that the law formerly required a man to fence against his neighbor's cattle, but now under the statute every man must fence against his own cattle, and this he must do at all hazards, no matter if it takes a fence ten feet high. If one's cattle get out and do damage to his neighbor, the owner of the cattle is liable for the damage done unless it can be shown the cattle were let out by a trespasser, in which case the party damaged would proceed against the wrong-doer.

A Remarkable Operation.

A remarkable operation has been performed in a New York hospital which demonstrates that a depression in the skull can be cured, which has always heretofore been considered impossible. Edward Haicke, a circus performer, whose specialty was lifting heavy weights, began to have epileptic fits about a year ago, and surgeons who examined him found that a depression had been caused in his skull. An incision was made and a section of his skull sawed out, and the brain, which had grown fast to the bone, was cut away. A gold plate was then used to line the remaining section to prevent the brain again knitting to it, and the piece replaced. This worked for awhile, but recently Haicke had another fit. The surgeon removed the trap door in his skull and found that the pressure of the brain had broken the gold plate, and the brain had again become knitted to the skull. As a final effort the gold plate was removed and a thin sheet of celluloid, especially prepared for the purpose, was substituted. Then the trap door was closed and the scalp sewed up. Although this was nearly three weeks ago, there has been no trouble since, and the physicians are confident that the celluloid will never crack nor break, and that the operation will prove a successful one. It is the first time such an operation has ever been performed, and it has attracted much attention.—Detroit *Free Press*.

Stand by Your Paper.

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Colorado Thoroughly Foreignized.

From the American Citizen.

So thoroughly Romanized and foreignized has the Colorado legislature become since the late election, that it not only has a Roman Catholic priest as its chaplain but it is a fact that some of the members are unable to speak the English language, and the state pays for an interpreter through whom they may be enabled to make themselves understood. And this is one of the United States,

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